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THE **REVIEW**  
OF **REVIEWS**  
FOR AUSTRALASIA 9!

FEB., 1913.

THE  
Ten  
Commandments  
of  
Empire.

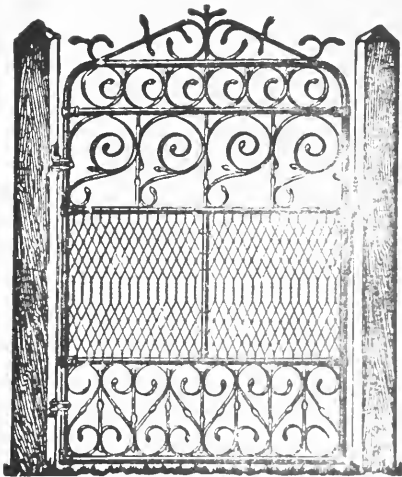
VENI, VIDE, VICI!  
THE BALKAN LEAGUE V. EUROPE.  
THE  
REASONS FOR THE TURKISH DEBACLE.  
THE EVILS OF PARTY. By Lord Rosebery.

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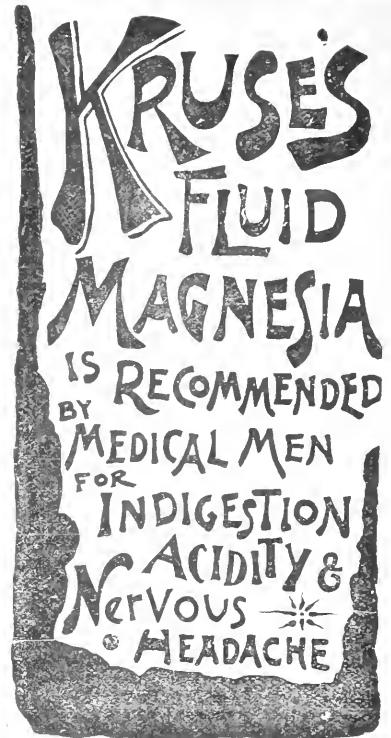


[Melbourne "Punch."

FIGHTING TO A FINISH.

MR. WAIT: "I think the time has come when I can serve my country best by taking a little run home."

MR. DEAKIN: "I intend to stay and fight this out."







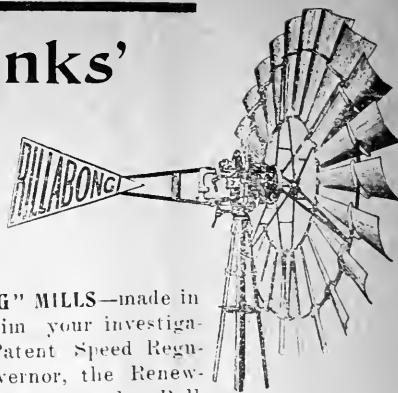
[Melbourne "Punch."]

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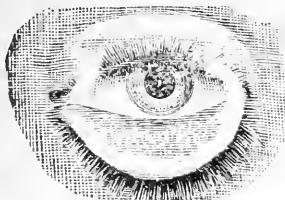
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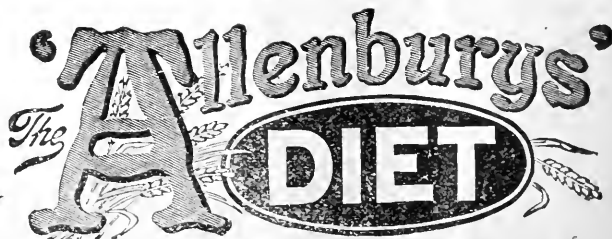
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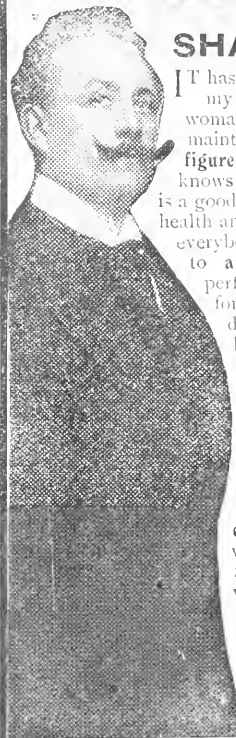
**F. MEREDITH CLEAVE,** *The British Physical Culture Expert.*

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(ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 8s.)

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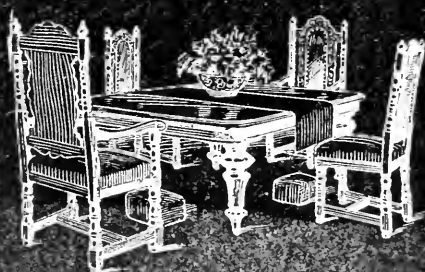
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## THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE. January 23. 1913.

### Mr. Deakin's Exit.

The political surprise of the month has been Mr. Deakin's retirement. Unlike the ante-climaxes which are customary among musical and theatrical stars, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Deakin's retirement is absolute and final. The time chosen and the dramatic manner of the retirement were characteristic of Mr. Deakin. Mr. Deakin has, more than any other politician of his time, made surprises fashionable. It may be doubted whether he has served the best interests of his party by relinquishing the leadership on the eve of a strenuous battle. Seeing that he does not intend to be idle during the campaign or retire from active politics until the issue of the campaign has been decided, a cleverer tactician might have judged it to be politic in the interests of his party to keep his resignation up his sleeve until the numbers should have been declared. Everybody, however, regrets the reason of ill-health which has been the determining factor in Mr. Deakin's resignation. His is an honourable and illustrious name in Australian politics. He has rendered great services to Australia, and in nothing more than by his efforts to lay deep and broad the foundations on which the Commonwealth should be built. His great gifts have made him worthy to stand with the most distinguished men of the Empire, and his admirers, whose name is legion, will be disposed to say of him that the hopes which he slew at his political death were more than he slew in his life.

### The New Leader.

The choice of a successor to Mr. Deakin in the Liberal leadership rested between Sir John Forrest and Mr. Joseph Cook, and the lot has fallen on Mr. Cook. Sir John was by many regarded as first favourite. He has commanding qualifications for the position. He is a big man in

every sense—probably the biggest man in the public life of Australia to-day. He has been well described as a man of fine personal character, indomitable pluck, sterling loyalty to his friends, and absolutely frank in his dealings with men. As in this instance, he has more than once shown that he can take defeat like a man, and his true character is revealed in the remark made subsequent to the election, that "the party's choice must be accepted, and that members must rally round the new leader." As the deputy leader of the party, but more on the ground of service, Mr. Joseph Cook's prior claim to the vacant leadership could scarcely be questioned. His party, by their votes, have recognised that. Mr. Cook's political education has left him in many respects the ablest man in the Liberal ranks. He may not answer to all the requirements of a popular leader. He has not Mr. Deakin's splendid eloquence, or Sir George Reid's power to enthuse. On the other side of the House, with a solid Caucus backing, he would undoubtedly prove an ideal leader. As leader of the somewhat heterogeneous Liberal Party, his task is not so easy or his success so assured.

**A Romantic Career.** The character of the new Liberal leader is indicated in his career. From "log-cabin to White House" represents a triumph in personal

achievement no more worthy than that of from colliery boy to first Liberal statesman of the Commonwealth. Mr. Cook began life as a colliery boy. Born in Staffordshire, England, in 1860, at the small mining town of Silverdale, Mr. Cook was early sent to work in a coal mine. Despite the disadvantages of his surroundings and the character of his employment, he realised the possibilities of education and set himself to the task of acquiring knowledge. His studies led him to anticipate that he would have greater opportunities of succeeding in a new country than in England, and at



Photo.

MR. ALFRED DEAKIN.

*Alice Mills.*

Who has retired from the Federal Liberal Leadership.



Photo.

MR. JOSEPH COOK,

*Talma and Co.*

The New Federal Liberal Leader.

the age of 25, with his wife, he came to Australia. He commenced his new life at his old occupation as a coal miner at Lithgow, N.S.W., and two years later was elected general secretary of the local Miners' Lodge, with an honorarium of £10 a year. This position he retained for several years. It was the first foot on the political ladder. Mr. Cook made his debut in Parliament as the State member for Hartley, in the New South Wales Assembly. He subsequently became a member of Mr. (now Sir) George H. Reid's Government, and successively held the portfolios of Postmaster-General and Minister of Mines and Agriculture. Retiring from State politics at the time of Federation, Mr. Cook contested the Parramatta seat in the Federal Parliament, and when in course of time the fusion of the Cook-Deakin party came about, he accepted office as Minister for Defence. He has represented Parramatta ever since he entered the Federal Parliament.

#### **The Commonwealth Bank.**

London, for the transaction of general banking

On Monday, January 20, the doors of the Commonwealth Bank were simultaneously opened for business in all the State centres, and in

business. The event was signalled by the receipt by the Governor of the Bank (Mr. Denison Miller) of many expressions of goodwill from all parts of the Commonwealth. It was certainly an important occasion, for, as the Governor of the Bank declared, it is only a matter of time when the Commonwealth Bank will be classed as one of the great banks of the world, and become an important factor in dealing with the finances of the States individually, and the Commonwealth as a whole. The bank has been started without capital. None is required at the present time, but, as Mr. Miller points out, it is backed by the entire wealth and credit of the Commonwealth, which is its best guarantee. It is intended to conduct the business of the bank on sound lines, and at the same time to establish every reasonable facility to meet the growing requirements of trade and commerce and the development of the country's resources. The total deposits on the opening day were £816,803 13s. 10d. At the opening of the Melbourne branch the Federal Ministers, who opened accounts, and the Lord Mayor attended.



From the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

#### THE HIGH COURT VACANCY.

Senator McGregor, when moving the second reading of the Trade and Commerce Bill, and speaking *ex cathedra* for the Federal Caucus:—"We want the views of our party represented there, and we have them to some extent." He also declared that he looked forward to a time when "the Constitution would be interpreted by the men of Australia, and not by State-righters."

#### The Pledge Cure.

New South Wales has followed the example of Victoria in dealing with police court cases of drunkenness by introducing what is known as the pledge cure. The idea is to accept a pledge of total abstinence for a definite period from persons locked up by the police for drunkenness. In the morning, while the men are awaiting the opening of the court, in the courtyard, they are interviewed by authorised missionaries. Rapidly deciding which of the cases are those who might be termed casual drunks, the men are told that if they will sign the pledge for a given period—not less than six months—the magistrate will be informed, and in all probability no conviction will be recorded against them. It is expected that occasionally the scheme will be imposed upon, but as those engaged in the work get more experience this risk will be minimised. One copy of the pledge has the name of the court printed on it, and is kept as a court record, while another copy, with no reference whatever to the court, is handed to the man who signs it. Another

feature of the scheme is that every person signing the pledge is visited in his own home during the same week, and a letter is also written him encouraging him in his new resolve. The experience of five years' operations of the system in Victoria is said to be that 25 per cent. of the persons charged sign the pledge, and 80 per cent. of these keep it. At least, they are not heard of again, and are therefore given the benefit of the doubt. That there is scope for some scheme of reform of this nature is shown by the fact that while in 1901 there were 21,000 convictions for drunkenness in New South Wales, in 1911 the number had gone up to 39,000. During the first six days of the new reform movement 173 men were charged with drunkenness at the Central Police Court; 59 of these were given the opportunity to sign the pledge.

#### Tasmanian Politics.

Owing to a combination of circumstances, the Tasmanian Government saw fit to prematurely dissolve Parliament and seek the relief which a general election alone could give. The elections had not been decided at the time of writing. The old Parliament had another seven months to run, but, in the language of the Premier (Mr. Solomon), "the situation had become intolerable in the interests of government and the progress of the State, and the session has been full of trickery and spleen." The Labour Party had shown its attitude toward immigration by refusing to allow assistance towards passage money being granted to any persons but those who are relatives of Tasmanian residents. This the Government regarded as no small matter, for, compared with the attitude of the other States, it placed a serious check on any scheme of immigration which might be recommended by the Tasmanian Agent-General, who was formulating proposals for the introduction of suitable colonists, so badly needed. The issue was one "not of policy but principle." The Government accepted office under difficult circumstances, and had during the recent session carried through its programme in the face of ceaseless opposition. It was for the electors to decide which party had shown most consideration for the good name and future of the State, and to judge accordingly." In his latest manifesto to the electors Mr. Solomon declared that the Labour Party had consistently opposed every measure of a progressive nature, and had sacrificed political honour in its attempt to gain office. It had attempted to drag the name of the Governor of the State into the re-

think we are sure of good information but we are not sure that we can hear any more than the editor or our contemporary can, if he likes it, and must have heard, if he likes it or not. The point about this paper is that the information will appear in its columns instead of being hid in pigeon holes. There will be no suppression here." Suppression did come, however, but it was the paper, and not the news, that fell a victim.

**Labour's Amalgamation.** A new Labour organisation is to come into operation in July, which promises to play an important part in industrial matters. It is styled

(a) The ultimate emancipation of labour by the abolition of the wage system, and the establishment of a co-operative Commonwealth. (b) To regulate, improve, and protect the conditions of members of the union. (c) To provide legal assistance in defence of members' rights where deemed necessary. (d) To convene, if possible, for a meeting of both parties to a dispute, any threatened industrial dispute or strike, or lockout, and to settle any dispute that may arise. (e) To secure social justice to industrial, municipal and political union. (f) To propagate industrial unionism by distributing literature and industrial newspapers. (g) To assist all industrial kindred unions and organisations. (h) To establish

R.L.S. as  
Editor.

**A Gloomy Prophet.** It seems the natural thing for well-informed persons in Australia to predict a gloomy future for the country.



PROFESSOR T. EDGEWORTH DAVID,  
President of the Science Congress.

the rainfall figures for years, and that should such be discovered it will have to vary its application and period to suit different parts of Australia. "Our history," Mr. Hunt affirms, "proves that we have nothing to fear for the future. Australian droughts are not as bad as they have been pictured. Our losses and disasters have been more largely due to ignorance of the country's climatic peculiarities and unpreparedness for normal dry spells. These difficulties are gradually being overcome. Our prosperity is due more to the foreign demand for our prime commodities, our improved methods of production, and improved transit facilities by rail and sea for getting perishable products to the markets of the world, than from the vagaries of rainfall. No kind of a cycle has yet been found to apply generally to Australia."

The address of Professor David as *Cinderella of the Sciences.* president of the Australasian Science Congress, which sat in Melbourne early in the month, was largely a plea for the development of the science of meteorology, which, he said, instead of remaining

the Cinderella of the sciences, bade fair to become a princess in the near future. He urged that steps should be taken to establish at least a few observing stations in the heart of the Australian meteorological desert lying between Mullagine, in West Australia, and the MacDonell Ranges. Next there was the question of investigating the upper atmosphere by means of kites and small balloons carrying detachable self-registering instruments. Further, a proposal had been made by Mr. Hunt that a competent officer be appointed to visit all Australian Universities in turn, spending about one term at each of the six Universities of the Commonwealth. This scheme for providing a peripatetic professor of meteorology, who could be supplied at a minimum cost to the Universities, has already been warmly approved of by the Universities. Then there was the important paper dealing with the ocean currents around Australia, as to whether our legislators would some day be impressed with the necessity for a complete survey of the coast. The question would have to be seriously considered whether a permanent wireless meteorological station should not be established at Macquarie Island, or some other suitable sub-Antarctic island, as already advocated. That would be a stepping-stone towards eventually establishing a meteorological station in Antarctica.

If Antarctica Should Dissolve. Professor David painted an alluring picture of what might happen should Antarctica dissolve. "While indirectly we probably owe some of our rainfall to Antarctica, we have less, perhaps, to thank her for in the way of the icebergs which she casually launches into the Southern Ocean; but after all the danger to shipping from these bergs is comparatively small. Nevertheless the increased rainfall which Antarctica probably gives us through the vigorous stirring it imparts to the earth's atmosphere enormously outweighs the small disadvantage of icebergs." But if instead of completely foundering, Antarctica should dissolve into an archipelago of low-lying islands, what then? According to Professor David, our summer temperature would be higher than that of Greenland and Grant Land, and like them, the Antarctica islands would be clothed with hardy forms of plants, among which numerous flowers and mosses, as well as trees like the South American tagus, would be included. "With the advent of vegetation the islands would become herbivores, and if later they became reunited to South America there is no reason why the lama and,

with him, the man, should not inhabit Antarctica to at least the same extent as the Esquimaux people the lands around the Arctic Ocean. It is quite possible that at the time when just before most of our productive coal seams were formed Antarctica was continuous with Australia and Tasmania." The subject is a most fascinating and practical one for Australians, and of necessity must ever remain so.

#### **The Australian Navy.**

With the departure of H.M.S. "Drake," the last Imperial flagship on the Australian station, an old tie was snapped and a new one was formed. The Imperial Navy, as such, has been superseded in Australian waters, and the Australian naval unit becomes an accomplished fact; while the battle cruiser "Australia," of 19,200 tons, which is expected to arrive in April, will become the first flagship of the Royal Australian Navy. It is estimated that 2000 men will be required to man the ships already built or nearing completion, but no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits, and the authorities are confident of securing the full complement. It was recognised that Australians would not be attracted by the rates of pay and conditions prevailing in the Imperial Navy, and these were altered so as to compare favourably with those ruling on land, besides entitling the men to be "doctored, clothed, lodged and fed without cost to themselves." The pay rises from £54 15s. per annum for ordinary seamen, with £13 13s. deferred pay in the first year, to £124 14s. 3d. and £35 os. 10d. deferred pay in the tenth year. The deferred pay, with interest added, is given at the termination of service, and is available to procure an annual allowance for life, half cash or half to provide an annual allowance, or for such purpose as the Navy Board may approve.

#### **The Chess Champion.**

The battle for the chess championship of Australia has left Mr. William S. Viner in undisputed supremacy, though he is promised not more than the regulation respite before having to defend his title against a clever challenger in the person of Mr. A. E. N. Wallace. Mr. Viner has been a skilful chess player from his youth up, and his career has been marked by a succession of triumphs which leave no room for doubt as to his prowess. Thirty-two years of age, he is a native of East Maitland, New South Wales. His father, a native of Gosport, Hampshire, England, settled in



MR. W. S. VINER,  
Australian Chess Champion.

Australia some 35 years ago. The father was always fond of chess, and encouraged his children to learn. "At first I didn't take kindly to the game," said the champion; "in fact, it was only parental pressure that made me take it on." He learned the moves when 14 years of age, and soon after the fascination of the game got a grip of him which is not likely to be relaxed. The pupil showed unexpected aptitude for the game, and soon "the old man was beaten by the boy." When a little over 18 years of age, he was runner-up to that strong player, Mr. W. H. Jonas, in a tournament at the Sydney School of Arts. His next chessboard performance was in 1900, when, in a handicap at Boulder City, W.A., he won from scratch. Mr. Viner has never received odds from anyone, an experience which is possibly unique. In 1900 he won the championship of Western Australia, and on three other occasions he retained the title. Delighted with the performances of Mr. Viner, his Western Australian friends decided to back him against all comers. They formed a committee and issued a challenge, which was published in the leading Australian papers. There was no response, but in 1906 Mr. C. G. M. Watson (several times champion of Victoria), accepted Mr. Viner's challenge, but was beaten by 7 games to 1, 3 being drawn. Finding no foe in Australia, Mr. Viner journeyed to New Zealand, where a chess congress was promoted at Christchurch



in connection with the 1906-7 exhibition. There was a strong field of 20 competitors. The result was the signal success of Mr. Viner, who won 17½ out of 19 games. Like his father, the chess champion is a dairy farmer, at Bellingen, in New South Wales.

**A Bishop Leads the Way.** Dr. Mercer, the popular bishop of Tasmania, whose early resignation of that see will be generally regretted, is one of the most advanced thinkers in the Commonwealth along the lines of Social Economy. His papers on the "Transformation of Competition" and "Labour as the Basis of the Social Question," were quite features on the programme of the Science Congress. Considering the three characteristics common to all forms of modern industrial competition—(1) the acceptance of the doctrine that power carried with it its own justification; (2) that the competitive system was at hopeless discord with itself; (3) the danger of overstraining man's physique, more particularly his nervous system, Dr. Mercer contended that these constituted a grave menace to civilisation, and might lead to the overthrow of the social order. The stream could not be resisted; but it might to some extent be directed. That change was not only possible, but inevitable, became evident when one studied the evolution of competition on a large scale in the industrial system. The status of contract had gained definite ascendancy as a substitute for the simple crushing out of rivals. So far it was advanced; but it could not stop there. The peculiar feature of present-day industrialism was the growth of group competition which arose when individuals sank certain of their liberties of action and found themselves under conditions of association for the attainment of common ends. The tendency was as marked in the case of capital as in that of labour, and afforded significant evidence that competition was crumbling to pieces by its own weight. This sinking of individual interest in loyalty to the group introduced a new aspect of the competitive impulse, and gave the paradoxical result that self interest was generating its own antithesis. Competition had taken an upward curve in the past. Why should not the upward movement continue until self-interest was trans-

muted into the generous emulation of enlightened citizenship?

### **The Holy Snake.**

The cult of the Baigona, or Holy Snake, is the name of a new religion said to have sprung up recently in New Guinea, and about which the Lieut.-Governor has made an interesting report. In the north-eastern division, near Cape Nelson, is a volcano called Mount Victory. Here, according to the natives, dwells a holy snake. Judge Murray's information states that quite recently this sacred reptile made his appearance in a coastal village, and charged a native with killing snakes and alligators. The impeachment was admitted, and the man was warned that he must not do it again. "If you will promise never to kill a snake or an alligator again," said the snake, "I will show you a herb which will cure snakebite and all sickness. If you will not promise, I warn you that you must take the consequences." The man gave the undertaking, and was shown the herb. When Baigona had departed the native immediately began to spread the news. He started on a tour up the coast, telling everybody about it, and, incidentally, disposing of his herbs in great quantities. His first setback occurred at the police station at Bunabay, where the native constables who had been touched by the scepticism of civilisation, told the native that he was an old humbug. Three of them even went so far as to go out deliberately and shoot at an alligator. That night the guilty three were lying upon the beach when an alligator emerged from the water at their feet, and addressed them thus: "You shot at me this afternoon. Never you dare to do such a thing again. In future you must harm neither alligators nor snakes," and with a swish the alligator—or was it the herbalist in an old alligator skin?—disappeared. The three police capitulated on the spot, and the conversion of the whole settlement was complete. Now no native on the coast will molest either an alligator or a snake, and much business is done in a certain rare herb. On a recent visit to the Mam-bare division, the Lieut.-Governor learned that Baigona had developed into a regular cult in the district, with a complete system of initiation.



[Nebelspatter.]



[Zürich.]

### The Hero-Diplomatists.

When there is calm—  
The dear Sultan may be quite unperturbed.

And when there is a storm—  
He is not alone when the storm breaks out.



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

Before the Meal.



[Simplicissimus.]

[Munich.]

The New Status Quo.





THE SLOW RECESSIONAL OF THE TURK—KISMET !



Marcholt.]

[Warsaw.

The Austrian Heir Apparent hurrying Austria into war while the Old Emperor hangs back.



Marcholt.]

[Warsaw.

Austria's Position; uncomfortable although in the arms of Germany.

# The Balkan League v. Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1912.  
By the signing of the armistice to-day the Balkan League brought to a close their whirlwind war against Turkey, which in seven short weeks—but how crowded with movement, how shadowed by human sacrifice!—solved in no uncertain manner the Near Eastern question. The Turks, following the advice of those nations who most truly wish them well, turned a deaf ear to the blandishments of Austria and Germany, and took the bold step of ending the war. All praise is due to the venerable Kiamil Pasha and his advisers in that they preferred to save the rest of the Turkish Empire, rather than continue a struggle which could but have ended in still more grievous spoliation, and by other Powers again. The cessation of hostilities should be speedily followed by a treaty of peace, following out the broad outlines discussed at Chatalja. The defection of Greece is of no consequence, even if she remain outside the Balkan League. Disappointment and lack of statesmanlike perception that sincerity is better than double dealing may well mean that Greece will receive small

augmentation of territory on the mainland. Her secret understanding with Austria, together with her anger on learning that Salonica was not to be hers, led her to endeavour to break up the armistice negotiations. But Serbia and Bulgaria, and Turkey also, were not so foolish as to play Austria's game. It was one more proof, if Europe needed more, that the day is past when the "Great Powers" can dictate or even really influence events as they will. It is no exaggeration to say that the Balkan League and Turkey can arrange matters to suit themselves as to essentials, and there is not one Power in Europe ready to force any question to an issue with them. The sooner this fact is understood the quicker will the spurious discussions of universal war cease and the world resume its normal condition.

## The Future of the Balkan League.

The new Power which has arisen in Europe is no ephemeral creation which will pass away when the plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty of peace. It is a factor to be reckoned with, and is likely to become more formidable in the near future. It is not only from the newly acquired

territories that the Balkan League will gain strength, but it is more than probable that the armistice negotiations also covered the possibility of Turkey joining the Balkan League. Then, more important still, is the coming adhesion of Roumania. This State, misled by Austria and held in check by German promises, lost the chance which the war gave her of playing the deciding rôle. Were it not for the yearslong attachment of the venerable sovereigns of Austria and Roumania, the country would already have been in the Balkan League. To-day the Roumanian people see their mistake, and, realising that they have nothing to hope for from the new Sick Man of Europe, Austria-Hungary, they are determined to join the League. The first step will probably be an understanding between Serbia and Roumania regarding joint action in future eventualities. It is not difficult to name the most prominent of the common bonds, since both countries possess millions of co-nationals who have long suffered injustice in the Dual Monarchy; besides which it must not be overlooked that Roumania has enormous advantages to expect from the Danube-Adriatic railway, which must inevitably bind Roumania and Serbia closer together. This accession of force, with subsequent expansion, will make the Balkan League perhaps the most powerful positive force in Europe.

Not content with having failed to avert a war or to preserve the *status quo*, the Great Powers are singularly loth to accept the undoubted fact that in the partition of Turkey they can play no real rôle. Rather than accept this idea, they have

created an artificial war crisis, and are now taking credit to themselves for having averted a general European war. Such an attempt at rehabilitation is, however, fraught with great danger, since it is easier to start a war crisis than to end it. After all, many will ask, is the prestige of the former Great Powers worth the risk of a universal European war? It is idle for Austria or any of the other Powers to cry out at the idea that Serbia may plunge Europe into war in order to obtain an Adriatic port, since it is so very evident that the true question is: Why should Europe allow Austria to bring about a universal war in order to take away from Serbia the ports which she has already conquered from the Turks, and which she now possesses? One outstanding feature in the general impotence of the Powers has been the continuous and common-sense attempts of M. Poincaré not to avert a European war, but to encourage the Balkan League and Turkey to come to terms amongst themselves. Beyond this the only striking point is the speech of Mr. Asquith, made at the Guildhall, in which he declared that: "For the moment, and so long as a state of belligerency continues, His Majesty's Government, so far as their influence goes, would deprecate the raising and pressing of isolated questions, which, if handled separately and at once, may lead to irreconcilable diverging, but which may well assume a different, perhaps a more tractable, aspect if they are reserved to be dealt with from the wider point of view of a general settlement." It is practically certain that Turkey will remain in Constantinople, and although the Dar-

Still no more  
Great Powers.

danelles will be made a free waterway, there will still remain a small Turkish foothold in Europe. But Turkey's future is not in Europe; it is in Asia, and the more completely she realises this, and sets to work to reorganise and perfect her administration in her remaining provinces, the sooner will she become again a force to be reckoned with. The constitution which has been so largely responsible for her downfall will be suspended, and, free from the outward trappings of Parliament and nominal liberty, the Turks may accomplish real prosperity and practical liberty. In many ways Turkey as an Asiatic Power is much more valuable

to Great Britain, since friendship—and alliance even—with an Asiatic Turkey is possible, and may be advisable, whereas European Turkey always presented innumerable points of danger. If this country were allied with the Balkan League and with Turkey in Asia Minor, aiding the Turks with British officials and British advisers, our

situation in the Near East would be one of extreme security and potential force. We must deprecate strongly any idea of elevating the Khedive of Egypt to the Caliphate, both because we do not believe he is the ideal person to reorganise the central power of the world of

Islam and because such a course of action must appear as taking advantage of a beaten nation. The proverbial good fortune which attends the unconsidered and unthought-out policy of this country in foreign affairs has again come to our aid, and has enabled us to emerge from the Turkish *débâcle* in a stronger position *vis-à-vis* the world of Islam than we have ever



The Great Powers—Lookers-on.

A group of the military attachés of the Great Powers imitating their Governments and looking on at the war.

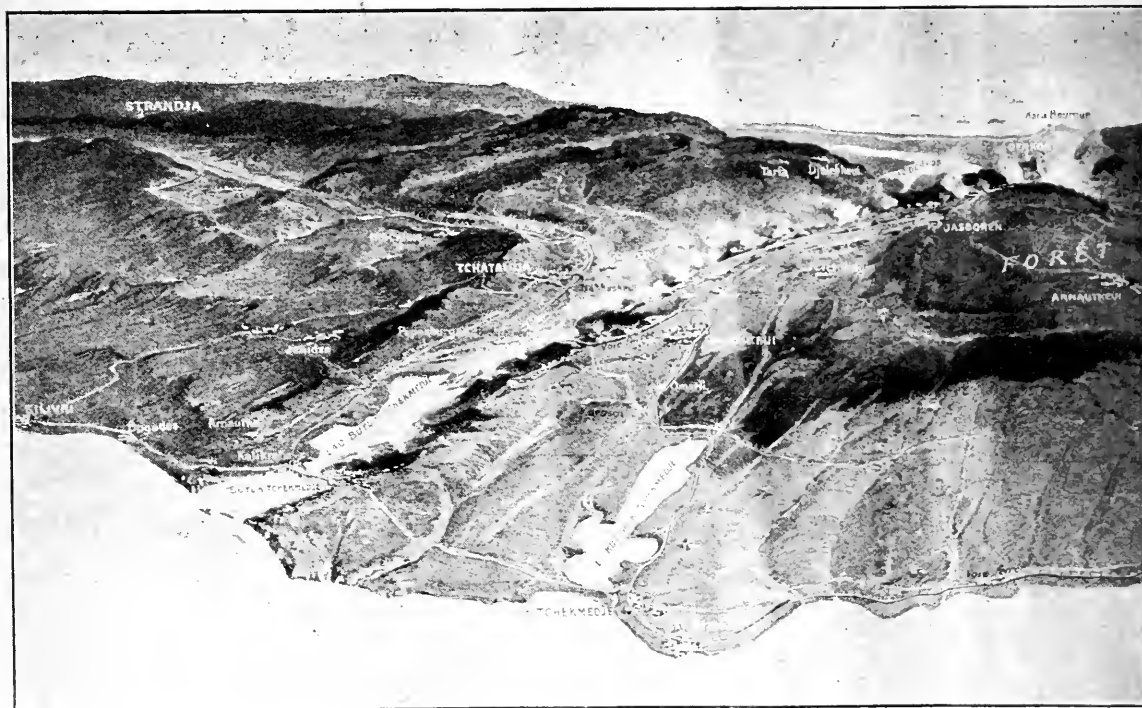
possessed before.

#### Some Real Facts about the War.

The ending of the war enables us to appreciate more accurately the parts played by the various nations. The Turks, hopelessly disorganised, and with an army weakened by politics and by a departure from the old Mohammedan ideas,

although beaten at Kirk Kilisse, thanks to the cowardice of Mahmoud Mukta Pasha, yet showed great rallying power in the Chatalja lines before Constantinople. In Macedonia, however, they were swept before the Servian advance without any opportunity of making a stand. The outstanding feature in the war is that, of all the Powers engaged, Servia alone was adequately prepared for war. Had this not been so, the story of the seven weeks' war would never have been told. Without the assistance of the Servian troops and material it is doubtful whether the Bulgarian armies would have passed beyond Adrianople. The fact that Servia was able to send to Adrianople 80,000 men saved the situation in Thrace. Greece alone did nothing, save capture islands

where there was little resistance. The Greek successes were largely Press bureau victories, since the line of Greek advance was carefully chosen to avoid conflict with any seriously organised bodies of Turkish troops. The capture of Salonica by the Greeks was no military feat, since the city preferred the easier terms offered by the Greeks to the certainty of harsher terms which would have been imposed by the approaching Bulgarian and Servian columns. The fact that Servia has saved the situation for the Balkan League, and that she still possesses great reserves of war material and a very efficient army of over 300,000 men, has made her the central point of the Balkan League, and at the same time assured to her the support of Bulgaria



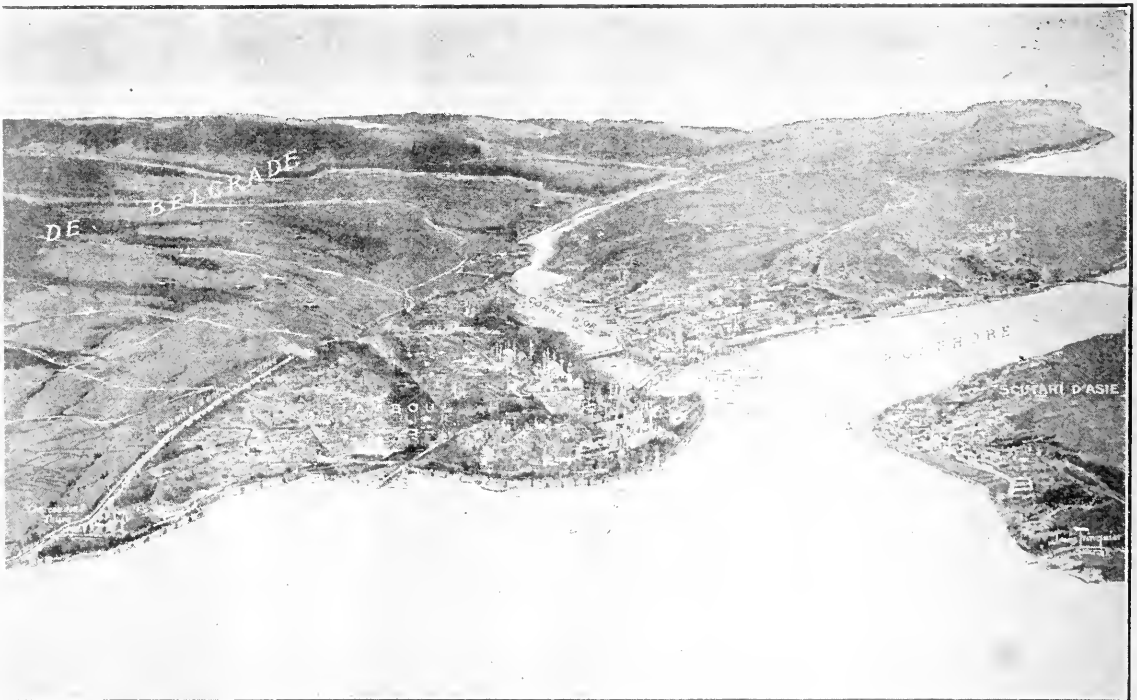
### TURKEY'S LAST

A General View of Chatalja Lines and the City of



in any future complications. It is well that Servia should thus possess the dominating influence in the Balkan League, since the Servians have not only shone in the field above their allies, but have also shown remarkable honesty and restraint in keeping to the programme of division of territory outlined before the war. Of late years it has been the habit of Europe to call the Bulgarians the Japanese of Europe. From now on it would seem that this distinction must be given to the Servians, and not to the armies of King Ferdinand. The Salonica correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing the opinion of the foreign attachés who accompanied the Servian army, said their testimonies agree in an unusual manner. The Servian infantry is mag-

nificent, and nothing could be finer than their endurance, which is extraordinary. On one occasion the Danube Division marched for 48 hours through water and came out fresh; the officers, however, were exhausted. The artillery is excellent; the cavalry is mediocre, and is led in Cossack fashion. The bullock transport excited universal admiration, and the British attaché states that two Servian oxen are capable of performing the work done by six during the South African War. On the whole, the conduct of the troops was exemplary. The organisation of the Servian army is extraordinary by reason of its elasticity. Most of the attachés who came to laugh remained to praise. A representative of a Continental army, having little sympathy with Servia, summed up his



### FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE :

Constantinople with the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn.

opinion of the Servian army in the words "It is a real army." It has been much more difficult to obtain any real idea of the value of the Bulgarians since a very strict Press censorship has prevented any news of importance appearing, added to which the correspondents and military attachés were allowed to see nothing of the campaign. Again to quote the *Times*, we find that of the Bulgarian army it is said: "It is probable that it is of much the same fighting calibre as the European Turkish, and owes its success over the latter only to the fact that it is better trained and more capably commanded. It showed none of that individual sagacity which is the greatest asset of the Japanese army. The infantry sections plodded stolidly up to such positions as from the rear had looked suitable." Of the Montenegrin army it may be said that it is a militia; while of the Greek army nobody has troubled to give an opinion.

To any consistent student of the Near Eastern situation in the past, to those closely in touch with the several sides of it, the action of Austria in the present crisis can only produce an utter uncomprehending bewilderment. There may be some reason found for this in the undoubted fact that Vienna, as well as Berlin and Bucharest, believed that the Turks would at least resist sufficiently to leave the Balkan League exhausted and the spoils to the "interested" nations. But even the shock of Turkish defeats and the need for a new policy should not produce the effect we see to-day at Vienna, whence the peace of Europe seems likely to be imperilled for no other reason than that the ad-

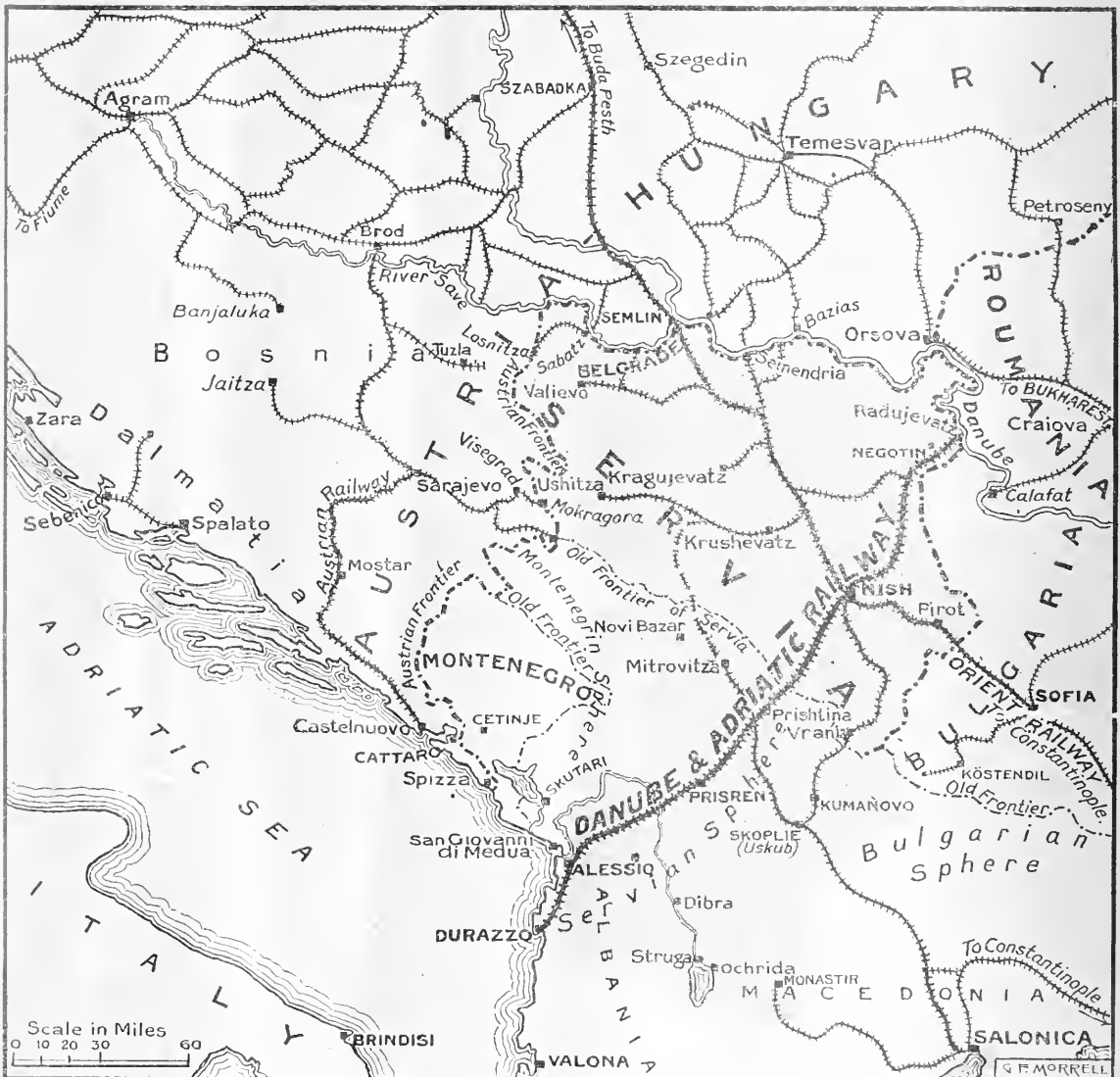
visers of the aged monarch are unable to decide really what to do. Before accepting so terrible a theory, let us endeavour to see exactly how matters stand. We may dismiss at once any question save that of Servia, since Austria does not care what Bulgaria or Greece may obtain. Declarations have been made that Austria has no territorial ambitions, and that she has abandoned the old policy of expansion towards Salonica. But she claims to have special economic interests in the Balkan Peninsula. Although this latter claim has not been explained or proved tenable, it is presumably the reason why Austria opposes a Servian port on the Adriatic with a 30-mile wide strip of land as hinterland. This is evident because Austria has offered to waive her objections to an Adriatic port if Servia consents to give her special economic advantages. The question of Albanian autonomy would appear to be actuated rather by a desire to leave the question of the Adriatic coast still open than by a sincere wish to improve the lot of the Albanians. For years Albania has existed in a deplorable condition, and Vienna never stirred a finger. Insistence on autonomies for ethnographical masses is a dangerous policy for Austria, since it inevitably calls for the retort that she should first remove the beam which is in her own eye before bothering about the mote in her neighbour's eye. As a leading Croatian said recently, "If Austria wants to give autonomy, why not commence with Croatia?" Should, however, the craze for constitutions and autonomies succeed in securing unanimity in Europe for autonomous Albania, the Balkan League will apparently not oppose it. We are there-

What does Austria  
want?

fore brought back to the Austrian claim of special economic interests, and presume that her policy is directed towards obtaining these. M. Pachitch has declared that Serbia desires equal trade and economic conditions for all nations; in other words, Serbia apparently stands for the "open door and equal opportunities."

Serbia for the  
"Open Door."

The latter country evidently does not desire to grant Austria any special privileges; indeed, she risked her economic existence some years ago to escape doing so. Serbia has no hesitation on the matter. To quote the Minister of Commerce, M. Kosta Stojanovitch, "No



### THE DANUBE-ADRIATIC RAILWAY IN RELATION TO EXISTING LINES.

It will be seen from the above map that the projected Danube-Adriatic Railway is far the shortest route to the sea, since from Nish the distance is about 200 miles to Salonica; it is only about 140 to Alessio from Nish.



one in the Balkans would permit any Great Power to obtain commercial and economic privileges other than those which existed between great European countries and were regulated by international agreements on a basis of equality." Nothing in the past gives Austria the right to demand exceptional economic rights from Serbia. Both Austria and Serbia produce foodstuffs—of which the former is an importer. It might, therefore, seem more probable that Serbia should ask economic advantages from Austria than *vice versa*. It would establish a dangerous precedent in economic history were Austria to declare to all other industrial nations that she considers that she has a prior right to sell her goods in Serbia. Surely, therefore, Austria is not pursuing purely selfish economic motives and risking war in Europe in order that the factories of the Dual Monarchy may be able to undersell those of Great Britain or France in the Balkans? In England we talk much of German, American, or Japanese trade competition, and regard it as a serious menace. Apparently, however, we are not shocked or astonished when Austria, without any explained reason, demands that Serbia's desire for equal trade conditions with all nations shall be regarded as a sign of contumacy, and met by threats of war. And yet to-day Austria finds it necessary to mobilise her armies, to guard all the railway bridges and culverts hundreds of miles from her frontiers, to disperse political meetings with bullets and sabres, all in order to force Serbia to become her "tied house." Serbia has declared unmistakably for the open door and a trade outlet; in other words, she is in harmony with

the economic bases of the comity of nations. Austria has cried aloud on the housetops against Serbia, but has not given any real reasons as to why Serbia should not go to the Adriatic through a 30-mile wide strip of territory conquered from Turkey, or why Austria should be entitled to demand special economic advantages at the point of the bayonet without grave injustice to Europe and Serbia. And economic injustice in the Balkan States, and especially in Serbia, to the advantage of Austria must mean greater prospective loss to Great Britain than to any other nation.

**Moral British  
Preference.**

The Balkan peoples, whilst refusing any economic advantage to any country, have already deep-seated in them a moral bias in favour of British goods. Shall we stand with Serbia for the open door, equal opportunity and justice, knowing that it will be to our advantage, or acquiesce in what seems to be a reactionary and criminal attempt to violate the freedom of a small people and a great international principle? If the former, let us urge on Austria the need for a clear statement of her policy—which policy has already brought her into a state of war. M. Pachitch has announced Serbia's policy; let Austria reply with a similar declaration. Wars more frequently arise from uncertainty than even the most apparently irreconcilable facts and known policies. We cannot believe that Austria fears lest Serbia should attack her; it is not credible that after such definite repudiation of territorial desires the march to Salonica is to be resumed. But if not these impossible arguments for mobilisation and endangering the peace of

Europe, what then? The world cannot think otherwise than that Austria is either determined to flout the policy of the open door and equal opportunity or else that, having no clear political ideas, those responsible in Vienna for Austria's destiny have determined to create an "international crisis atmosphere," and hope to evolve some possible policy before the sky clears. What is certainly necessary, however, in the interests of Austria's moral position in Europe and of the comity of nations is that she shall clearly define her policy and prove her claims so that the world may be reassured that she is pursuing no merely selfish ends. If Austria's reasons and policy are cogent enough to allow her to mobilise and bring Europe to the brink of Armageddon, they are surely possible of expression. Only Austria can dispel the bewilderment of her traditional friends the British people.

**What England  
must do.**

It is not enough that this country shall express to Serbia, as, we believe, she has done, her desire that a Balkan Customs Union shall be formed. British interests and trade demand that some more decisive steps shall be taken to secure for this country an opportunity of enjoying the exceptional or favourable opportunities offered her by Serbia and the other Balkan nations. While we can with perfect truth assert that we have no political interest in the settlement of affairs between the Balkan alliance and Turkey, it would be the negation of commercial statesmanship were we wilfully to ignore the fact that in the Balkans there is a great market for British goods and British enterprise.

While it is probably quite impossible for Serbia to separate herself completely from Austria-Hungary's commercial activity, there is no question that the present action of Austria-Hungary with regard to Serbia has intensified a hundredfold the hatred of Austria, and the determination of Servians to develop commercial relations with other countries. The attitude of Serbia is perfectly correct, since M. Pachitch has declared "that Serbia will place no obstacle in the way of Austria's commercial expansion, and will not reject her justified economic demands." This, although a fair declaration, is, of course, of no value to Vienna, since it is impossible for her to justify the economic demands which she desires to obtain. The idea of a Customs Union amongst the Balkan League is as gall and wormwood to the Austrian mind, and this notwithstanding the fact that at the time when King Milan was responsible for the direction of Servian affairs Austria entered into a treaty with Serbia agreeing to an eventual territorial increase, but did not think it necessary then to stipulate that the Greater Serbia must enter into a Customs Union with Austria.

**What Italy's  
Policy should be.**

Italian statesmen should have no hesitation to-day in shaping their policy with regard to the new condition of affairs in the Balkans. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by active friendship with the Balkan League. It is as useful to them that Austria should be barred from an approach to the south of the eastern coast of the Adriatic as it is for us that the advance of the Pan-German ambition towards Egypt

should be checked. The Balkan League is therefore serving Italy's ends equally with our own. To base Italian policy upon friendship with Austria is building a house upon sand, and doing so in violation of the national traditions and popular sentiment. As is shown elsewhere in this number, the question of Austria's disappearance as an empire is only a question of a comparatively short time, and when it comes it must inevitably bring disaster upon any country dependent solely upon relations with Austria for her foreign policy. Whatever the actual government in Rome may intend to do, there is no question that public opinion in Italy has decided to prefer friendship with the Balkan League and the advancement of Italy's real interests to slavish subservience to the panic-stricken statesmen of Vienna. Vincenzô Morello, writing in the semi-official *Tribuna*, puts the Italian view very clearly when he says: "If the *fait nouvelle* of the Balkan League and the relative disruption of Turkey creates new situations and new responsibilities, especially for us, in view of the future, is it not useful and necessary for us to regulate our actions according to our permanent interests, independent of the momentary fortune of this or that group of Powers?"

Mazzini's  
Prediction.

Should the Italian statesmen think such a policy, involving the throwing over of the Triple Alliance and the making of a new friendship which must inevitably bring Italy into the peace *entente* rather than the war triplice, a new and startling idea, they have only to recall the historic letter of the greatest

of all Italian statesmen, who wrote in 1871: "The Slav populations will predominate over Turkey, and the Turkish Empire is doubtless condemned to dissolution before the Austrian Empire; but the fall of one will be the signal for the approaching fall of the other. The Austrian Empire is an administration, not a State; but the Turkish Empire in Europe is a foreign encampment, isolated on other people's territory, without any community of faith, of tradition, of interests or activities, non-agricultural and without administrative capacity, in times of yore surrounded by the Greeks, to-day by the Armenians scattered on the Bosphorus, who are hostile to the government they serve. Unyielding because of their Mussulman fanaticism, the conquering race, hemmed in and stifled by the Christian population, has not given to the world for more than a century either an idea, a poem, or an industrial discovery. And this race numbers less than 2 millions of men, who are surrounded by 13 or 14 millions of people of the European race, Slavs or Greeks, thirsting for life, aspiring to insurrection, and the only thing needed to bring about this insurrection and convert it into rapid victory is an agreement among the three elements who to-day are still jealous about the old hatreds engendered by war and oppression. The mission of Italy is to propose and make possible the basis of this agreement." Mazzini's prophecy has been fulfilled to-day, save that Italy did not seize her opportunity to assist in its fulfilment. It is not yet, however, too late for her to benefit by it.

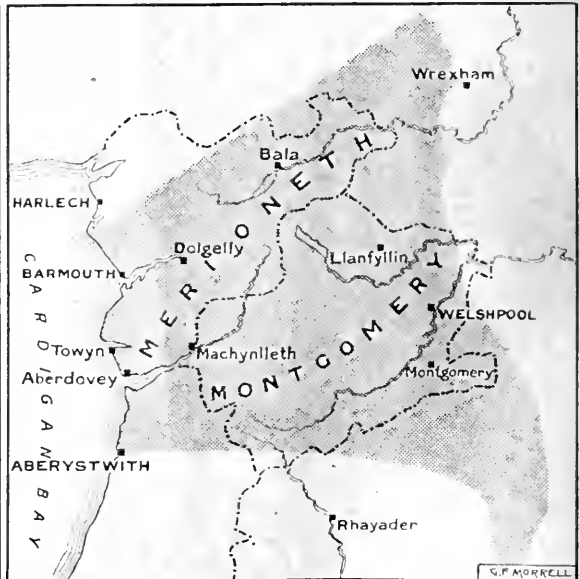
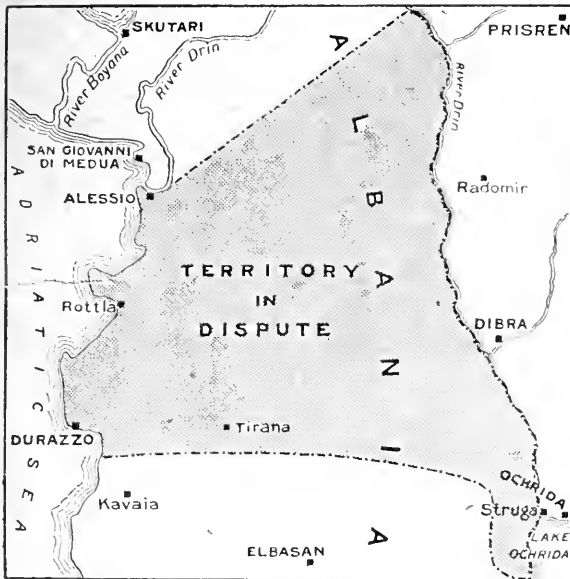


THE ADRIATIC—SEA OF DISSENSION.

**The Farce of  
Albania.**

The only comic relief in the Balkan situation has been afforded by the sudden affection displayed by Austria and Italy for the welfare of the Albanian peoples. In the past these two nations have been callously indifferent to the frightful state of anarchy existing in Albania, and have read without any interest the reports of their consuls in those regions, which show that the murder rate in Albania varies from 20 to 75 per cent. of the total death rate. That Italy should be interested in the future of Albania, and should prefer an autonomous State, even if it means the gradual disappearance of the Albanian peoples, is natural, since she must make sure of the future of the port of Valona. Austria has no such excuse, and Austria's demand for Albanian autonomy is

only in keeping with her desire to gain time at all costs, and, if possible, to leave a permanent source of trouble in the Balkan Peninsula. The argument that the Albanians are Mohammedans, and, as such, should not be handed over to the tender mercies of a Christian State—an argument curiously lacking in respect for the value of Christianity—loses much of its effect from the fact that in Albania there are not only Mohammedans, but also Catholics and Orthodox tribes. They have neither the same literature nor alphabet. It is evident they cannot have an independent development. Their country, if it were to obtain autonomy, would become a theatre of rival agitation, a ground given over to the struggle of interests between Serb, Bulgar, Greek, Italian, and Austro-Hungarian States. The origins of the Albanians were principally



## A COMPARISON OF THE SERVIAN OUTLET AND A PART OF WALES.

The Territory for which Austria threatened to precipitate a European War.

By a comparison of the above maps it will be seen that the area in dispute is but little larger than two small Welsh counties, and indeed is not one-third the size of Wales, and has a population of but 150,000, not one-twelfth that of Wales.



Servian, and many of the exclusively Servian habits and customs remain to this day in practice amongst the tribes. They have no idea of government or of authority, and resemble very closely the early condition of the clans of the Highlands of Scotland before settled conditions and established authority transformed them into an element of value to the country in which they live. The Albanian question has been raised in Vienna in order to provide an argument against the Servian outlet to the Adriatic, since it is argued that Albania, if it is to receive autonomy, must not be cut up. The Balkan Powers reply that autonomy for Albania is the worst of all solutions, but that if the removal from the north of an autonomous Albania of a small piece of land only a little larger than two small Welsh counties, and peopled by 150,000 souls, is going to spoil Albania as an independent State, then there can be small use in disturbing the peace of Europe in order to create a second Monaco or San Marino. From the point of view of international law, of course, the Albanian question is one for settlement between the Balkan League and Turkey, since there has never been any attempt to prove that Turkey is not the owner of Albania. It is probable that at Constantinople there will be much less desire to preserve Albania as an autonomous State than is shown by the kind-hearted statesmen of Vienna.

Searching round wildly for some pretext or another by which to delay the inevitable growth of Servia and the consequent internal danger to the Dual Monarchy, the Austrian authorities have seized

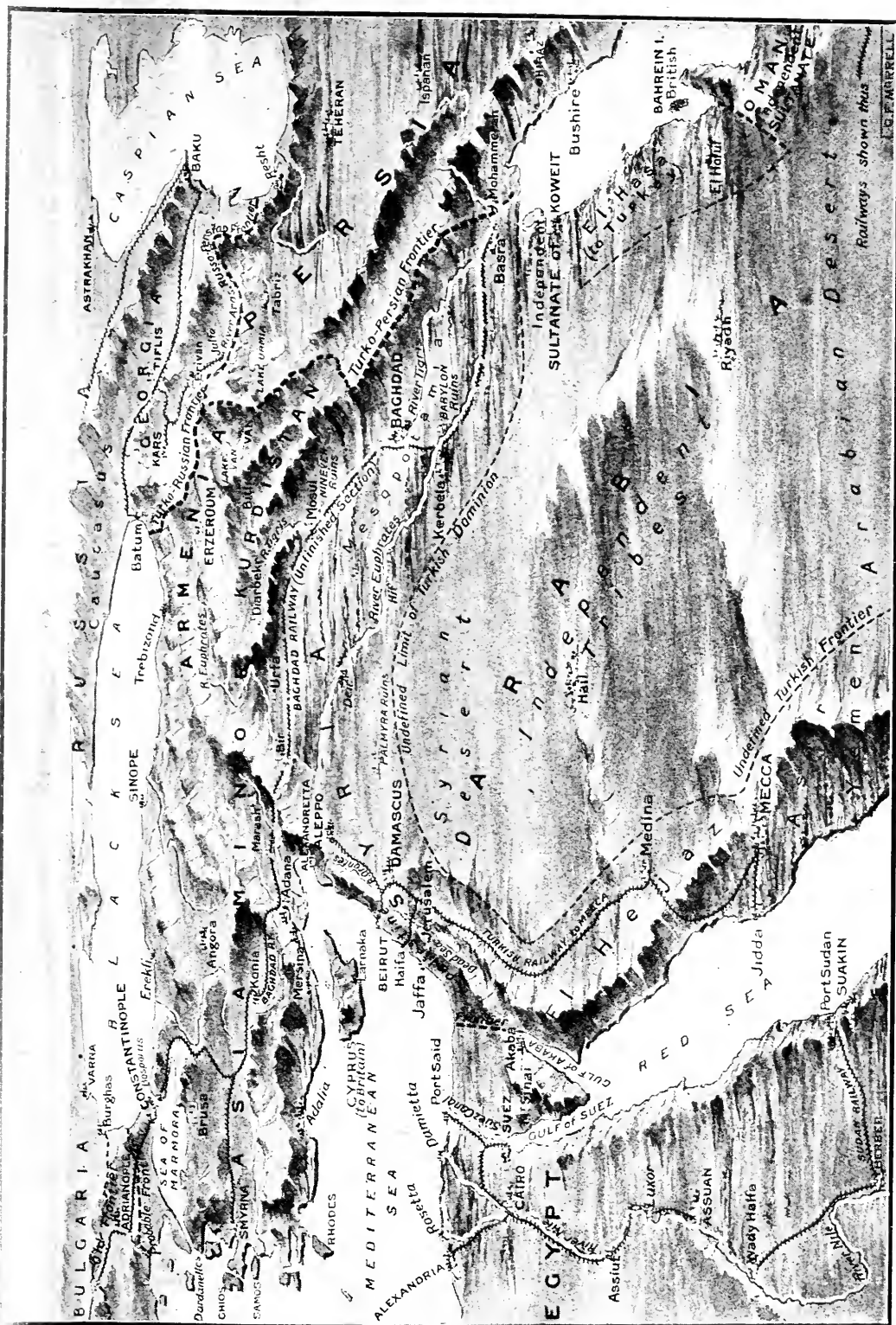
with avidity upon the question of a Servian outlet to the Adriatic and the possession of the port of Durazzo, overlooking altogether the fact that the question of ownership of Durazzo in no way concerned Austria, but only Turkey and Servia, since the latter has conquered her outlet to the sea, Durazzo, from Turkey and not from Austria. It is certain, also, that Turkey in the Treaty of Peace will cede to Servia the strip of coast which she desires in North Albania. To a logical mind it might seem curious to find Austria desiring to interfere between Servia and Turkey in a matter which does not apparently concern her at all. It cannot be that she desires an additional commercial port in the Adriatic, since she has many along the Dalmatian coast. Any talk at Vienna of Durazzo becoming a fortified port is, of course, nonsense, just as much as the pretence that if Servia owns this port it is merely a preliminary to its use by a Russian fleet. Had Russia desired any such ports in the Adriatic, she has long possessed them in the Montenegrin harbours. We could not, of course, expect Austria to admit that, should trouble arise necessitating the presence of Russian warships in the Adriatic, these are much more likely to anchor in friendly Italian harbours than in hypothetical Servian ones. The question of the Adriatic must necessarily be of great interest to both Italy and Austria, but especially to the former. It is therefore very significant to have the opinion of Admiral Bettolo, who occupies as unequalled a position in Italy as that of Admiral Fisher in this country, and who has held the post of Chief of the Naval Staff and Minister of the Marine :

**The Question of  
an Adriatic Port.**

"Durazzo would not lend itself well to the creation of a military port of any importance, the expense being too heavy. If there is a desire to make Durazzo a commercial port which would open to Italy an economic route from the Adriatic to the Danube we could not wish for anything better, but Italy could never consent that a Great Power should instal itself directly, or indirectly, at Valona, and still less that she should convert this position into a veritable base of operation." It would thus seem that Italy does not share Austria's views as to the danger of a Servian outlet upon the Adriatic.

An object-lesson of great value to all those who believe in national solidarity has been afforded by Servia in the present war. Here we have a small country which has evolved its national existence, hampered in every direction, which, however, shows to a very remarkable degree all the attributes of national efficiency, bound together by an almost inordinate amount of realisation of its being a nation. It is very remarkable to note that during this war waged on its frontiers it has not been thought necessary in Servia to proclaim a state of martial law or in any way to interfere with the freedom of the Press or of the individual. We do not remember any similar case in similar circumstances. The ultra-democratic ideas of the Servian people, together with the fact that the great majority of the population owns some small portion of the surface of the country in inalienable right, undoubtedly makes for national solidarity, since there is no artificial edifice constructed on a more or less solid or in-

secure foundation. Public opinion is dominant in Servia, stronger than king, or parliament, or constitution. But, happily, the Servian peasant is one who studies and understands national affairs and also international politics. It is astonishing to go into the outlying valleys of Servia, where no railway has come, and find old peasants able to discuss intelligently the relative policies of Count Berchtoldt and M. Sazanoff and their bearing upon Servia. People such as this may be temperamentally prone to undue optimism or undue pessimism, but there can be no question of such a people rushing into war without having counted the cost, and being prepared to pay the price. A democratic community such as this does not bluff, although it may fail to obtain what it demands. Bluff is as foreign to Servian policy as is corruption to Servian administration. It is difficult to find corruption, political or other, in any country where public opinion is not only active but positive, as is the case in Servia. Visitors to Servia during the war found no excitement, but everybody extremely busy, working for one branch or other of the national welfare. All official salaries were paid not only promptly, but one month in advance, while the women whose husbands were at the war received a weekly allowance of money and provisions. All the ladies are at work at the hospitals as nurses or cooks, and doing other domestic work. In the Ministries and public offices where the regular messengers are absent the boys of the town take their places without any remuneration. Everybody is doing something for the national welfare, and doing it not for a reward, but for patriotism. Such a



THE TURKISH EMPIRE OF TO-DAY, SHOWING THAT THE LOSS OF THE EUROPEAN PROVINCES STILL LEAVES THE SULTAN BROAD DOMINIONS.



nation, determined to defend what it considers to be its vital national interests, is not one which can be intimidated or coerced, and it would be well if Europe were to realise this.

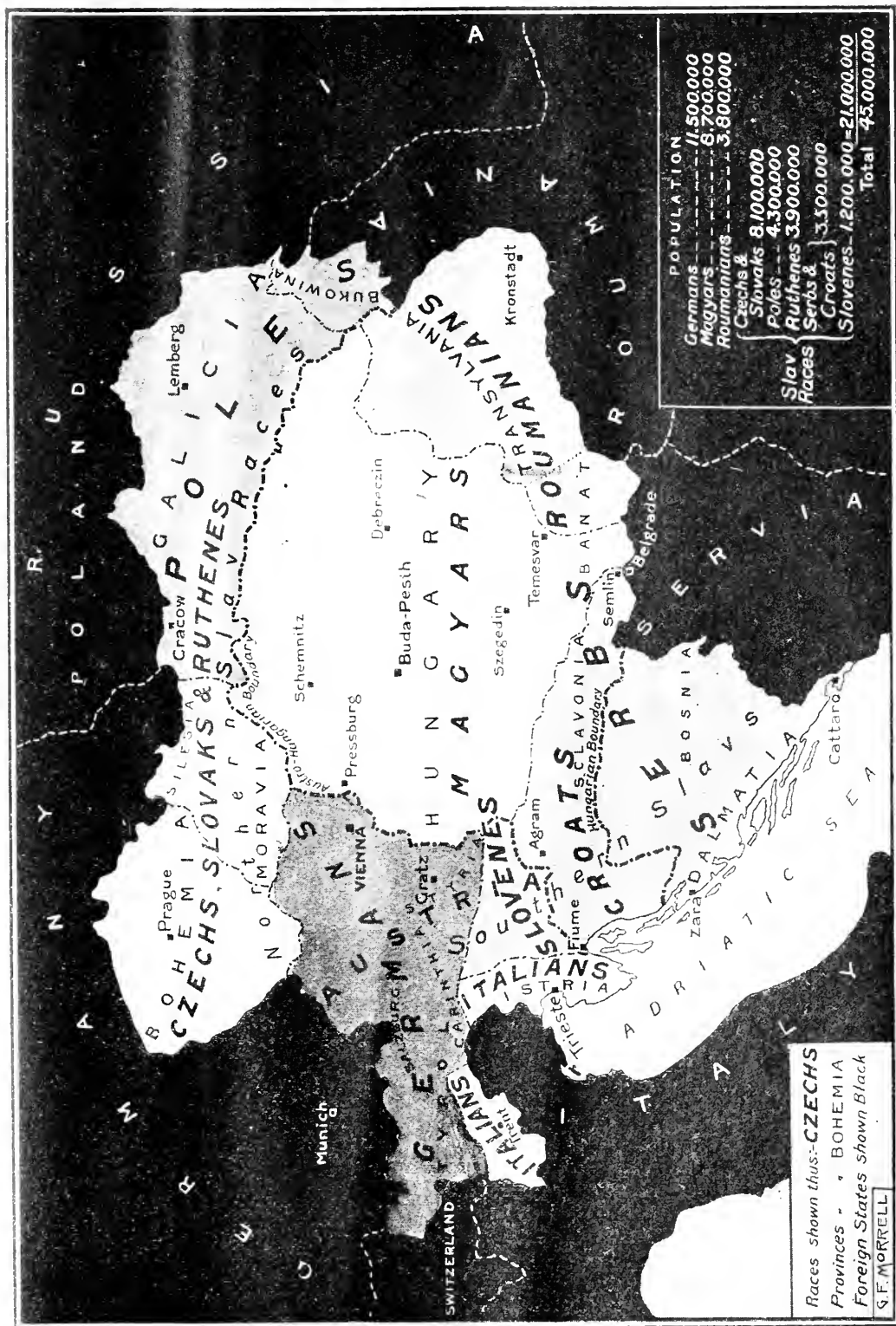
**The Future  
of Turkey.**

The seven-weeks' war, in which the armies of the Balkan League have solved once and for all the question of the partition of Turkey, has so obsessed the public imagination as to leave the impression that there exists no more Turkey. This, however, is very far from being the case, since the European portion of the Turkish Empire has always been one of the smallest of her provinces. Added to this, it has always been the most costly and the most dangerous. Turkey, resigned to her defeat in Europe, may well fulfil her real destiny in Asia Minor. In the past her national forces have been overtaxed to maintain the European provinces and to suppress continual risings fomented in them from outside. The national Ottoman strength in Anatolia has always had to make sacrifices for Turkey's European possessions, and has thus become exhausted. By getting rid of Macedonia, Turkey will be rather strengthened than weakened, and anyone who is acquainted with Anatolia and its Asiatic hinterland will agree that Turkey has by no means been destroyed.

**The Panic Policy  
of Austria.**

It must be confessed that it would be hard to imagine a more difficult position than that occupied by those who have to decide the policy of Austria at this moment. They do not know what to do; it is as if the skies had fallen upon them and the earth sunk away from beneath their

feet. Every traditional theory of policy has gone by the board, and the officials of the Ballplatz are still gasping for breath. Having no policy, they revert to abuse, to hectoring, and to blaspheming, in the hope that they may gain time to think and decide upon some startling counterstroke by which to regain their old position. Intrigues to prevent the war ending, false reports to discredit Servia, endeavours to embroil Europe—all these have been tried in turn, and will still be tried. The sense of inability to do anything drives the Austrians to the verge of madness, and were it not that even they cannot close their eyes to the certainty of disaster were they to go to war, the order to march would have been given ere this. The disappearance of Turkey does not matter so much; it is the rise of Servia. At all costs this must be stopped, and so the Albanians are taken to the Austrian hearts, economic privileges are claimed, and any lie is used to vilify the kingdom of King Peter. As a leading authority in Vienna said, "It is the whole Servian question, not only a question of an Adriatic port, that is vital for Austria-Hungary; it is necessary that this question should be settled if Austria does not wish to perish." A Great Servia, holding forth the advantages of free and democratic government, means natural unrest amongst the Serbs, whose lot in Austria-Hungary has never been a happy one. It is the evil conscience of a Government which has denied liberty to its subjects which produces to-day panic at Vienna. Count Berchtoldt defined Austro-Hungarian policy as a policy of consistent moderation, aiming at no territorial expansion, but keeping positive interests firmly in



THE JIG-SAW PUZZLE EMPIRE—AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

[The races are indicated where they form by far the bulk of the population, and the electorate.]

view. He also said: "We are prepared to make large allowance for the new situation created by the victories of the Balkan States, and thus lay the foundations of a lasting and friendly understanding with them. . . . With Servia it is our intention to live in friendly relations in every domain. We hope the attitude of the Servian kingdom will make the realisation of this intention possible." And to help Servia to aid in the realisation the Austrian Government mobilises masses of men on the Servian frontier.

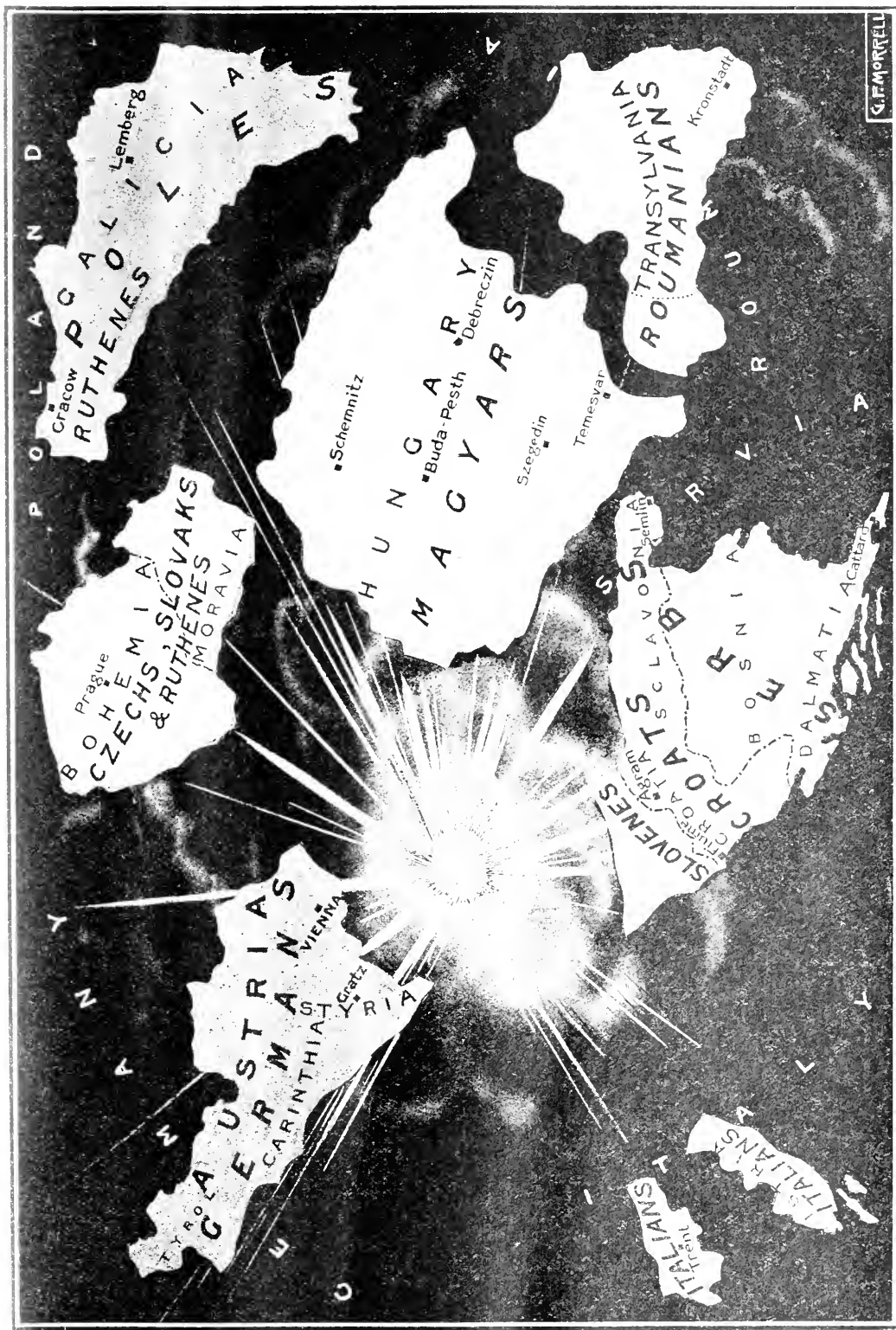
**The Presumption  
of Austria.**

That Austria should pursue a policy of panic is inevitable, perhaps, and excusable; but what is astounding is that all the European nations allow themselves to be led by the nose by the one Power most selfishly interested in the questions at issue. It is as if Europe were content to have a case tried in which the judge and jury all stand to benefit largely by a verdict of guilty. For Austria has no real grounds, save those of propinquity, for assuming her presumptuous attitude towards Europe in the Servian question. Our ears are becoming so used to declarations from Vienna beginning as follows: "*Servia shall not . . . Roumania can . . . the Great Powers will,*" that we must really believe that Austria thinks sincerely that she is running the show. And yet she is the most impotent among the impotent. Ignoring the fact that the Balkan League fixed the limits of their various interests before the war, and are quite capable of managing their own affairs, and taking no heed of the attitude of Russia or her susceptibilities, Austria has almost succeeded in pre-

cipitating a European war. Those Powers who have complacently accepted as true gold the pinchbeck of Viennese declarations are also to blame. Sazonoff in Russia, going counter to the Tsar, who approved the draft of the Balkan League, and the Russian people, helped to blind Austria to the facts of the case and intoxicate her with a belief of her ability to direct the European Concert. It would be interesting to know whether Austria has forgotten that in 1881 she signed a secret convention with Servia, by which Austria not only acknowledged the right of the Servian nation to the Kossovo Vilayet (Old Servia) and the Vardar Valley of Macedonia, but engaged to plead for the Servian claims on those countries at the first European Conference meeting to decide the fate of the Balkan territories. The treaty was renewed several times, and it may be well to recall it to Count Berchtoldt's memory now, so that he may give the necessary instructions for the coming conference of ambassadors!

**The Procurers  
of Wars.**

There would have been no rumours of European war following the demolition of Turkey in Europe had there existed no Press in Vienna, or had the Austro-Hungarian newspapers been free and honest organs, not mere tools in the hands of the Government. The campaign of mingled lies and exaggerations has been as skillfully conducted as any that has ever emanated from the Austrian Press Bureau—the best organised department in a disorganised State. If libel actions lay against newspapers, then Servia would be able to find her war indemnity in the newspaper offices of her northern



# THE BREAK-UP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

neighbour. But we would have thought that the experience of years would have taught the Press of other countries, and especially of Great Britain, the utter worthlessness of news culled from the Vienna papers. Why seek for truth in the cesspool of European lies? And yet the crisis in Europe, with its alarms, its anxieties, and its losses, lies at the doors of those responsible correspondents and newspapers who constituted themselves the unpaid assistants of the Austrian Foreign Office. Cases could be cited without end. There was the sensational interview with the "Russian Ambassador in Berlin, Cte. d'Osten Sacken," which woke a wave of war lust in Austria. The next day it transpired that the ambassador had been dead and buried for some time! The most noteworthy instance of continuous and barefaced lying to the world was the stories relative to the fate of Austrian consuls in the Turkish territories conquered by Servia.

**If Austria makes  
War on Servia.**

Everything, too, would seem to point to it being practically impossible for Austria to make a successful war upon Servia alone, and certainly not upon Bulgaria in addition. Let Europe not be blinded by the obsession that, because we have always considered Austria a Great Power and Servia as a small State, any idea of Servian resistance is ludicrous. It would be more exact were we to think that an Austrian attack upon Servia would be the height of madness. It is no question here of the moral aspect of such barefaced seeking to enter into possession of a Naboth's vineyard, for the world

knows, since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Austrian policy reckes little of moral scruples or honourable holding of engagements. Servia is a united nation which would fight conscious of the righteousness of the cause, since this would be the defence of the fatherland; but Austria is no nation, and even the walls of the whited sepulchre where lie entombed the hopes of her various races are cracking already. Two weeks ago every railway bridge and every culvert from the Roumanian frontier to Salzburg and from Semlin to Budapest was guarded by police or troops. And this in time of peace, hundreds of miles away from any possible enemy! What is to be expected in time of war? The more than 50 per cent. of Slav population is articulately against any war with Servia, and it is necessary to perform a jigsaw-like performance with the various regiments to place "safe" troops near Servia or Russia. The delay in the various military laws leaves the army in a bad state, notably in respect of artillery, which is far from being all equal to the Servian guns. There is not too much money, and there is no enthusiasm amongst the majority. The Servians, who have never had an idea of attacking Austria, but who are prepared to defend their land against aggression, can put into the field some 300,000 men, well equipped and fresh from a victorious war. The spoils of Macedonia, in the shape of guns and munitions, would add greatly to the resisting force of Servia. To hope to defeat this army of veterans would need at least 700,000 men. Judging by the numbers needed to subdue the disorganised resistance of the Servians in



the provinces at the time of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, many more would be needed. It is doubtful whether Austria could find or spare nearly so many for Servia. And there is no doubt possible that behind the Servian army would be the Bulgarian forces. To attack Servia would seem to be madness, more especially since the country from Szabadka to Semlin, through which the lines of communications would run, is inhabited by Servians.

**What Germany Thinks—and Knows.** To no Power in Europe has the *débâcle* of Turkey been more bitter than to Germany. It is not only the feeling of having put their money on the wrong horse, and that one trained by Germans, but the consequences are simply disastrous. To-day Germany finds herself to all practical intents isolated in Europe. The renewal of the Triple Alliance must seem to Berlin a hollow mockery. The Balkan League has slammed the door of German advance towards Asia Minor and Egypt in Germany's face, and there is no key which she possesses that can unlock the door. For Italy's interests are rather with the Balkan allies than with Austria, whose policy and methods are far from being accepted whole-heartedly by the Italians. Austria herself, no one knows better than the Kaiser, is unstable and unsafe. The whole weight of Germany has therefore been thrown into the scale of peace, and every effort has been made to restrain Austria from the folly of aggressive action

against the Balkan League. It is bitter enough to have to relinquish the policy of *Drang nach Osten*; it would be ten times more bitter to see the one ally left to Germany crumble beneath her feet. And that is what is the danger at present. Pushed by her haughty pride, Austria has gone so far in her menaces and her declarations with regard to Servia that it is difficult to see how she can come out of the situation she herself has created and survive. If she acts on Germany's advice and adopts a more sane attitude, her prestige within her own borders will be a negligible quantity. If, on the other hand, Vienna decides to endeavour to prevent Servia from retaining the territory won from Turkey and declares war on her, only a rapid and entirely successful war can justify so desperate a course. The German Imperial Chancellor could not be said to have encouraged Austria when he said that Germany would come to Austria's aid if "her existence were threatened." To accept aid under such a confession of failure as this would be would mean the end of Austria, while Germany would be more likely to arrive to help herself than to help Austria. Austria beaten or pre-occupied leaves Germany alone against France and England, while even if Russia cannot move armies into Germany, she could withdraw deposits from German banks on a large enough scale to bring financial panic to Germany. The trial mobilisation in France, so cleverly screened as a mistake, did much to keep the peace, giving as it did unmistakable proof of the readiness of the French army.



**Anglo-German  
Warmer Intimacy.**

No result of the success of the Balkan League is more striking than the sudden growth of Germany to a warmer feeling of friendship for this country. Not all the efforts of the Peace Societies or the Anglo-German Friendship Associations could have produced one tithe of this sudden warming of Germany's heart for England in so short a time. Convinced that Austria has but a short span of life, certain that Italy's interests are probably not those of Berlin, and fully conscious of the fact that the disappearance of Turkey from Europe has destroyed in its entirety the Pan-Germanic advance towards the East, Germany, in self-preservation, has perforce to seek friendship, at least in words, with this country.

**The German  
Challenge.**

The German Reichstag has reassembled. It showed the tendency of its majority by voting to the presidential chair Dr. Kaempf, a Radical who had appealed for re-election to his constituents, and came back fortified by their renewed confidence. The Naval Estimates presented show a drop as compared with last year of slightly under a million sterling. It would be pleasant to find in this backward ripple the sign of a turn in the tide of naval expansion. Possibly the attention of Germany will be for some time more absorbed in the plight of her nearest ally than in attempting to rival our naval supremacy. Whether the menace of German competition is ceasing or not, its effect on our Empire continues. Not a month passes but new offers of naval help come from our Dominions oversea.

**The Response—  
An Imperial  
Navy.**

A few days before the German, the Canadian Parliament was opened, and the Speech from the Throne promised "reasonable and necessary aid" for strengthening without delay the effective naval forces of the Empire. By-elections afford fresh proof of popular support for this policy. The Prime Minister of New Zealand has announced that when her battleship payments have been completed her annual contribution will not be diminished. General Botha has spoken for South Africa to the effect that she will provide a fleet for the defence of that key of Empire. But two new developments, as gratifying as they are surprising, have come from the dusky East. Not merely are the self-governing Dominions rallying round the Homeland with their naval contributions. The Council of the Federated Malay States resolved on the 12th ult. to offer a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government, to cost not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling, payable within five years. The offer was made because, as the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang and the ruler of Negri Sembilan declared, "they were deeply sensible of the benefits of British protection. It was a sign of the loyalty of the States."

**A Navy from  
India.**

A yet more impressive addition to our naval resources is promised, by rumour at least, from India. A Bombay telegram states that the independent rulers, princes and nobles of India are considering the project of "a kingly gift" to

the Imperial Government, to consist of three super-Dreadnoughts and nine first-class armoured cruisers, to cost anything from twenty to twenty-five millions sterling. The idea is that the vessels should be stationed in the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. The scheme is said to be only in its infancy. But if this rumour is confirmed, then, indeed, the offer is worthy of the most grandiose traditions of the gorgeous East. A great stroke will have been struck for a more generous recognition of our Indian subjects and allies in the Councils of the Empire. And we seem to be drawing perceptibly nearer the time when the seas of the world will be completely policed by our Imperial Navy, and war upon the high seas shall be suppressed as relentlessly as piracy. The whole story supplies an impressive commentary upon the voluntary tendency of modern government. Even the grim realities of defence are supplied, not by coercive enactment, but by voluntary co-operation. A large part of our first fighting line is supplied by spontaneous gifts from the self-swayed Dominions who speak our tongue, from the dusky Protectorates that are sheltered by our flag, and from the independent princes of many-peopled India. Was ever a moral triumph so great and wide witnessed on this earth before? Lord Roberts pursues his unpatriotic task of belittling the Territorial forces as "a make-believe army," and tries to scare us into compulsory military service by ever more strident insistence on the German peril. But the actual course of events, more effectually than the

eloquence of Lord Haldane or Mr. Churchill, has refuted the alarms of the venerable Field-Marshal. The German peril is rapidly being dissipated into thin air by the inevitable sequel of the volcanic up-burst in the Balkans, and by the brood of British fleets that are springing up in every sea.

**The Professor as  
President-Elect.**

The result of the American Presidential Election was more decisive than had been expected. Of seats in the Electoral College, Dr. Woodrow Wilson obtained 413, or nearly four-fifths; Mr. Roosevelt, 106; and Mr. Taft, 12! Dr. Wilson's return and Mr. Taft's defeat were generally expected, but not so great a gulf between. The actual votes cast for the three candidates showed them much nearer. Roughly, six and a half million voted for Wilson, over four million for Roosevelt, and three million eight hundred thousand for Taft. It is true that over ten millions voted for the traditional parties and only four for a party of revolt. But Dr. Wilson's record, as well as Mr. Roosevelt's votes, meant a smashing of "the machine" on both sides and a victory for normal citizenship. The election also curiously illustrates the growing ascendancy of Plato's ideal in politics. He would have his *Republic* ruled by philosophers. That conception is more nearly realised in modern Germany than probably in any other great State on earth. The Fatherland is practically ruled by an oligarchy of professors. Even the dominant military caste is "Science in a pickelhaube." But here, to the

confusion of his anti-democratic diatribes, Plato's ideal is pretty well attained by the hugest democracy in the Western World. The President-elect of the United States, if not exactly a philosopher in the abstract sense of Plato, is yet essentially a professor. He is the student, the scholar, the reflective historian, the political philosopher. His will is happily as strong as his mind is great. And because of these qualities he has been chosen by the common



Le Rire.]

Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

[Paris.

"Well, gentlemen—all right!"

people in their millions to be chief ruler, and invested with a personal power greater than that of Tsar or Kaiser. Despite all that dyspeptic decadents may say, the return of this pronounced professor makes us feel that democracy is looking up. So—to leap from one of the mightiest to one of the tiniest of republics—is the peaceful election of the Cuban President a happy augury, as the first of the kind since the United States troops ceased to be responsible for order in the island.

Advocates of arbitration all the world over may be forgiven for seeing in President Taft's pitiable defeat a grim but just Nemesis.

Philip Sobering.

His championship of unreserved arbitration between his own country and ours raised high the hopes of mankind, and even moved Sir Edward Grey to a rare enthusiasm. From this height he fell, like Lucifer, son of the morning, into repudiation of treaties and defiance of arbitration over the Panama Canal. That great apostasy of his was hailed everywhere by the friends of war with transports of delight. It was acclaimed as the conclusive refutation of trust in treaties and of faith in international courts of justice. Verily, he has received his reward. He has been repudiated by his fellow-countrymen with an overwhelming repudiation. And signs are appearing that his Panama policy will share a similar fate. We predicted that when the paroxysm of national self-consciousness which always marks a Presidential election had passed, and the Republic again became conscious of other nations and of other claims than its own, the Panama question would be seen in another and in a truer light. The transition from Philip drunk to Philip sober is proceeding apace. Already Mr. Taft's own expert on the question, Professor Emery Johnson, has published a report dead against discriminatory tolls and entirely in favour of equality of treatment for all nations. And Mr. Root, late Secretary of State, and a thoroughly representative American to boot, has said that if the Washington Government refused to accept arbitration on the protest of Great Britain, then :

We should stand in the light of our multitude of declarations for arbitration and peace as discredited and dishonoured hypocrites, with the fair name of America blackened, with our self-respect gone, with the influence of America for advancement along the pathway of progress annulled, dishonoured, and degraded!

**The New  
Chivalry in  
Parliament.**

The new chivalry, which deals with real needs and not with the trivialities of romance, is illustrated in the repeal of the infamous French law which forbade all inquiry into the paternity of the illegitimate child. It also appears in the passage of the White Slave Traffic Bill through all its stages in the House of Commons and its second reading in the House of Lords. It is much to be regretted that the clause was dropped by Mr. Lee which enables nests of shame in fashionable flats to be dispersed with the same rigour as the resorts of less wealthy vice. It was a pity that the clause was not forced to a division, in order that the country might know who, however well intentioned, were really the protectors of wealthy profligacy. But it was feared, unfortunately, that the retention of the clause would imperil the passage of the Bill. And many of its supporters anticipate that the tide of moral indignation which has been steadily rising throughout the country will enable amending measures to be carried in future sessions. The temper of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords in debating the Bill did both Chambers credit. When the chains of Party are loosed and Parliament is free to express itself on some great moral issue, the elect of British manhood not infrequently do honour to our common humanity. The chivalrous enthusiasm which swept through the Commons when by an overwhelming majority the power to flog procurers and bullies was secured will be long remembered. It is equally refreshing to find bishops and archbishops applying freely to those fiends in

human form the damnatory language which their predecessors once reserved almost exclusively for their theological opponents.

**Why Damn the  
Many because  
of the Few ?**

One wonders if the same chivalry, free from Party trammels, will assert itself when the question of woman suffrage comes before the House. Will honourable members who have been proud to protect our British womanhood from the fraud and violence of procurer and procuress be equally eager to protect the women of this country from the reactionary effects of the foul dishonour done to their cause by another class of criminals leagued in a conspiracy equally lawless ? Will they, in spite of the unpardonable excesses of the Suffragettes, refuse to be daunted or tempted thereby to shirk the duty of freeing woman from the degradation of inferior citizenship ? Will the majority of the House of Commons, which is pledged to deliver our British Andromeda, prove itself a true Perseus, and be undismayed by the scaly dragon of the Suffragette conspiracy, which is now the chief hindrance to the enfranchisement of woman ? To leave unenfranchised the great majority of British women who are by far the most law-abiding part of the community because of the excesses of a few criminal women would be logically on a par with an attempt to deprive the majority of men of the possibilities of fatherhood because of the enormities perpetrated by a few in the markets of shame. Similarly it is unreasonable to claim the by-election at Bow and Bromley as a popular mandate against votes for women. The issue was a purely personal one. It was barely disguised

by the questions of Suffrage and anti-Suffrage, Socialism and anti-Socialism, and the shoal of other red herrings trailed across the path of the voter. The political effect is practically *nil*.

**New Divorce  
Law Wanted.**

The Report of the Royal Commission on Divorce appeared last month.

On five points the Commissioners are entirely agreed and on five they are divided. The five points commended by their unanimity, and probably ripe for immediate legislation, are these :

1. Equality of the sexes as to grounds for divorce.

2. Nullity of marriage if either party is at the time of marriage and unknown to the other party (a) of unsound mind ; (b) suffering from epilepsy or recurrent insanity, or (c) venereal disease ; or (d) if the woman is with child by another man ; or (e) if there is a wilful refusal to consummate the marriage.

3. Presumption of death after not being heard of for seven years.

4. Local courts and cheaper procedure before County Court judges selected specially for the purpose.

5. Restriction at the discretion of the judge of the publication of reports of cases tried before him.

Of these the first is by far the most important. Many people are surprised to find that up to 1857 the equality of the sexes was recognised by the only law of divorce then operative in this country. The nation has badly lapsed for 55 years, and should lose no time in wiping out this blot upon its statute book.

**Five Downward  
Steps.**

The five points of difference are the five additional grounds of divorce, proposed by the majority and emphatically rejected by the minority (who are the Archbishop of York, Sir W. R. Anson, and Sir L. Dibdin)—viz. :

1. Wilful desertion for three years.

2. Cruelty imperilling life, limb, health of body or mind.

3. Incurable insanity, certified after five years' confinement, if the woman is under 50 or the man under 60.

4. Habitual drunkenness after three years' separation and reformatory treatment.

5. Imprisonment for life in commutation of a death sentence.

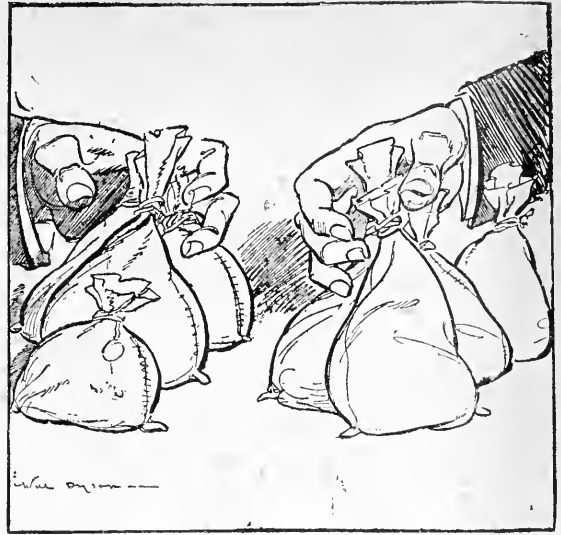
These are subjects for discussion, not for legislation. The first is by far the most serious suggestion. The Commissioners require that the desertion be proved to be "without the consent or against the will of the other party, and without reasonable cause." But to prevent collusion would be difficult, if not impossible. The minority fear that the plea of cruelty would also be used for collusive suits. They point out that there is no clear proof of demand for divorce on the third ground, which is also opposed by experts in mental disease. They hold that the decrease in drunkenness makes the fourth ground unsuitable. The fifth is so rare a case as to be negligible. The majority would, though not intending to do so, open the door to divorce by consent, perhaps at first leaving it only ajar, but certain sooner or later to be pushed wide open.

**Memorials of  
Our Chief.**

"The Stead International Memorial Fund to provide lodging homes for Women, to be called The Stead Hostels," was decided on at a meeting in the Westminster Palace Hotel on November 4th. Earl Grey presided over the influential gathering. As soon as the formative resolution had been carried, Major-General Brocklehurst announced, to the intense satisfaction of all present, that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra had indicated her willingness to be patroness of the movement. This royal act is of a piece with the interest which Her Majesty has again and again graciously expressed in the work of our chief while he was on this side. Among those who spoke were Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and Dr. Clifford. It is impossible here to enumerate the friends who have sent letters commendatory of the scheme. A very representative Council has been formed. Major-General Brocklehurst is chairman of committee; Mr. B. F. Hawksley is hon. treasurer. The hon. secretary is Miss Josephine Marshall, "Salve," Willifield Way, Hendon, N.W. The London County Council has granted permission to place a medallion of our chief on the granite pedestal on the Victoria Embankment, to the east of Waterloo Bridge, or on either of the granite pedestals on the Embankment near Temple Pier.

**An Unhinged  
Opposition.**

During the last month the Opposition rather seem to have lost their heads. By dexterously watching their opportunity, they caught the Whips of the Coalition napping and, on a quite impossible

*Daily Herald.*

[London.]

**"The House will now Divide."**

[There has been more criticism of the financial arrangements of the present Liberal Government than perhaps of any previous Government. The Telephone Job, the Marconi Deal, and the India Office Loans have caused a great deal of talk, and people have not hesitated to charge the House of Commons with being too directly interested in the spoils.]

amendment by Sir Frederick Banbury to the Home Rule Bill, secured a snap majority of 21 votes. As the normal Government majority is more than a hundred, the idea that the Government had received a mortal blow could only have appealed to minds slightly off their normal balance. When Mr. Asquith proposed to rescind the Banbury amendment, the Opposition by persistent bellowing brought the sitting to a close. The intervention of the Speaker and the acquiescence of the Government attained the same end as rescission, but in a way that apparently did not so excite the susceptibilities of the Opposition; and the continued advance of the Home Rule Bill through Committee was secured with only a loss of five days' time for the House, and a more serious loss of dignity on the part of the Opposition. Unionist leaders and newspapers have



made a great outcry about the suppression of debate on the Home Rule Bill by resolute use of the guillotine. From the air of injured innocence that they assume, one might suppose that no one had ever heard of Home Rule until this session. They appear to forget that the whole question has been thrashed out at interminable length in public meeting and Press and Parliament, until the country is tired of talking, and wants to see something done. The trouble with the Opposition has been shrewdly pointed out by one of the Labour Members, that they and their class consider that they have some sort of right, divine or other, to rule, and if they are not allowed to rule, no matter what the majority be against them, they are driven to something approaching frenzy. The passing of ascendancy is always a painful process for those that have been in the ascendant. That is the difficulty in Ulster. That is also the difficulty with the old ruling caste

since the Parliament Act was passed. The "classes" have shown an inability to adapt themselves to the new democratic environment—an inability which, if the lessons of biology count for anything, is ominous for their future.

#### The By-Elections.

The irritation of the Unionist leaders has not been allayed by last month's by-elections. They fought them principally on the Insurance Act, not on the main issues of party conflict. Taunton has again returned a Unionist, but with a very slightly increased majority. At the first National Conference of the now united Unionist Party Lord Lansdowne calmly repudiated the promise made by the Unionist leaders before the last General Election, and confirmed by him personally after the last General Election, not to introduce a measure of Tariff Reform without previously consulting the country by means of a Referendum. In the same speech he nailed the Tariff Reform colours to the mast. Lancashire, which is irrevocably devoted to Free Trade, replied by returning a Liberal Free Trader in the Bolton election with a four-figure majority—to the great dismay and disgust of Unionists, who expected at the worst a three-figure majority for the Liberal, and at the best the return of the Unionist.

#### Reforming the House of Lords.

Mr. Asquith's address to the National Liberal Association, at Nottingham, is notable, not so much for his patient and good-natured refutation of the charges of bad faith and treason with which the Unionist organs so plentifully bespatter him, as for his declaration that the Government



*Westminster Gazette.*

#### Twins after All.

THE ULSTERMAN (Sir E. Carson): "My dear Redmond, we Irish—"

THE NATIONALIST (Mr. John Redmond): "My dear Carson, I'm delighted to hear you say 'WE Irish'! I always thought that, according to you, we belonged to different nations. I do believe we're twins after all!"

[ "The Colonies were represented in that House by a Secretary of State, and surely a whole nation like the Irish had a right to a similar representative."—SIR EDWARD CARSON, in the House of Commons, October 24, 1912.]

was seriously considering the reconstruction of the House of Lords, promised in the preamble of the Parliament Act. Whatever differences there may be in the Liberal ranks as to the relative advantages of a single or double Chamber system, there is no question that the powers of delay at present possessed by the House of Lords cannot much longer be tolerated by a democratic nation. As to the precise form of the new Senate, there is much speculation. It is rumoured that the scheme which had found Cabinet favour was a Senate directly chosen by the House of Commons electorate, and composed of two members from each of seventy-five constituencies. The first obvious criticism on such a scheme from the democratic standpoint was that the size of the constituency would put a premium on candidates of great wealth, who therefore would presumably be less representative of popular needs. The advocates of the scheme, however, have renounced it, so we are informed, on precisely contrary grounds. The *Times* states that "the chief influence which was likely to run through a huge constituency was that of the Trade Unions, who would act together, with the probable result that a majority of Trade Union Senators would be returned." So organised labour, even in the large constituency, is felt to be more than a match for land and capital combined!

**The Chancellor  
at Aberdeen.**

Mr. Lloyd George, who seems to have at last succeeded in coming to terms with the doctors, was perhaps for that reason in his most sanguine mood at Aberdeen. He jubilantly portrayed the benefits certain to accrue from the Insurance Act, and

declared that the task of Liberalism had only begun. It had to deal with the gigantic problems of preventible poverty in a land overflowing with the abundance of wealth. He used an analogy of which doubtless much use will be made:

If you were in a beleaguered city no sane governor would allow the man in the trenches to go ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed, when there was more than a sufficiency in the city to provide for all. I am all for fair play for the men in the trenches.

Without indicating any programme of land legislation, the Chancellor declared that the land was at the root of most of our social problems. But he laid down one essential principle for all land legislation, "that the first purpose of the land of this country be not the conferring of power and pleasure on the favoured few, but the provision of sustenance and shelter for the multitudes who toil." The spirit of the speech is best expressed in the closing words, which he hoped each of his hearers might use when they came to give up the reckoning of their life on earth:

I found in my native land poverty, distress, wretchedness, and misery, but I so strove with my fellows that now, when I come to leave, I find plenty, happiness, comfort, and everything that brings lustre to the story of your past, everything that gives hope for the future.

If this be Mr. George's own epitaph, happy will he be.

**London Traffic  
Trust.**

A curious Nemesis has overtaken the Progressive leaders on the London County Council.

For years they have blocked the eminently reasonable and necessary demand that the present chaos in the transit arrangements of the Metropolitan area should be brought into something like system under a London Traffic Board. Even when in a minority at Spring Gardens, they have used their influence with the Liberal Government against

the better judgment of many Ministers to prevent the appointment of this much-needed Board. Now, however, what ought to have been done in the interests of the people of the metropolis is being effected in the interests of shareholders. Last month has seen the announcement of what is virtually a gigantic London Traffic Trust. The Underground Electric Company, which has already taken over the London General Omnibus Company, and possesses a large interest in the District Railway, besides controlling the Charing Cross, Piccadilly, and Bakerloo Tubes, has now acquired control of the Central London and the City and South London Tube railways. As a consequence, practically the whole of the London traffic system, apart from the London County Council tramways, is under the control of one company. As the multiplication and improvement of the motor omnibuses are more and more successfully competing with the municipal tramway system, the immediate outlook for municipal enterprise is not too rosy. Sir Edgar Speyer, Chairman of the combine, disclaims any desire to monopolise the traffic of London, but declares that "as long as no authority exists effectively to control and guide the traffic of this great metropolis (and in my opinion such an authority should be an owning authority), so long will private enterprise be compelled to seek to obtain such results by amalgamations and alliances." So the Progressive leaders, by opposing a Traffic Board, have obtained a Traffic Trust! They now seem driven to demand that the "owning authority" referred to by Sir Edgar Speyer shall be the Council of a vastly extended London County.

**Wanted, a New  
Road System.**

The enormous development of motor traffic, of which the motor omnibus is only one phase, has been again brought vividly before the public mind by the November motor shows. The chief feature was the boom in cycle-cars. This light, miniature motor-car to seat one or two persons is already on sale for about £80, and may be expected before long to be offered at something like £50. This opens the prospect of a vast increase of motor traffic. These inexpensive machines will soon be everywhere. Already they are on hire as "taxis" in one or two European capitals. The new developments make more imperiously imperative than ever the expansion of our system of roads. Highways that were adapted to the old slow-going horse traffic are totally inadequate to the new demands. Of this fact, the slaughter that is going on in London streets, and that has led to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, is a sanguinary reminder. The slow processes of the Road Board, which seems to be rather a means of secreting than of applying national revenue, must be superseded by more drastic methods.

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IN THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October several striking diagrams were printed to illustrate the article "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread: The Truth about This Country's Food: How to Save £180,000,000 a Year." In response to many requests we have had these diagrams reproduced on art paper, and they can now be obtained from our office. Any of our readers requiring the set of diagrams should send sixpence to the Manager, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, W.C., and they will receive them post free.

# THE EVILS OF PARTY.

By THE RT. HON. EARL OF ROSEBERY.

In view of the fact that every day sees the domination of party politics over national interests grow greater and more overbearing, we are glad to be able to publish below what is perhaps the most trenchant attack upon party politics ever penned by a great statesman. Lord Rosebery originally wrote this article as a preface to a book on Japan as an example of National Efficiency.

**J**APAN is indeed the object-lesson of national efficiency. Happy is the country that learns it. But not a hundred books or a thousand prefaces will bring this lesson home to our own nation. We have been so successful in the world without efficiency that in the ordinary course of events we shall be one of the last to strive for it without external pressure. We won our empire and our liberties by genius and daring in an inefficient world. Now that one or more nations are keenly striving after efficiency it will not be easy to maintain our heritage; for the inefficient nation must sooner or later go to the wall. We have muddled through so successfully by character and courage that we are indifferent as to any other secret of achievement.

Three things may move us: obvious decline, sudden catastrophe, or some stimulating example. This last, at least, is furnished by Japan.

Some think we are too old a nation for new departures; that our garment is too old for new patches. It is true that we cannot begin on entirely new lines; we cannot, like an American manufacturer, "scrap" all our old machinery and begin suddenly afresh. But Japan is, historically speaking, a much older nation than ours; and yet she actually did this very thing some thirty years ago: discarded nearly everything but patriotism, and began a fresh career. But the exception of patriotism

was vast and pregnant. For she not merely retained a peculiar devotion to fatherland, but developed it into a religion. "Our country is our idol," says a Japanese editor, "and patriotism our first doctrine. From the Emperor downwards, the vast majority have no other religion."

How stands it with us in comparison with these Orientals? We have all the raw materials, some of the best. We have courage and brains and strength, but there is surely an immense leakage of power in their development. Politically speaking, we begin and end with party. We are all striving to put ourselves or our leaders into offices or expel other people from them. This is not from want of patriotism: quite the reverse, the habit of centuries has made us believe that this is patriotism, this and no other. Do we ever stop to reflect what is the outcome of it all: the net result of millions of words, words, words; of great debates and incessant divisions and spirited autumn campaigns? In truth, exceeding little. "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed." But Brown has made a fine speech, and Jones has surpassed himself, and Robinson has done less well than usual, and so we turn complacently from the long newspaper reports to the ordinary bread and cheese of life. And the old State machine creaks on.

The fact is that party is an evil—perhaps, even probably, a necessary evil, but still an evil. It is the curse of our country that so many, especially in

high places, should worship it as a god. It has become so much a part of our lives that even those who think ill of it think it as inevitable as the fog; so inevitable that it is of no use thinking what we should do without it. And yet its operation blights efficiency. It keeps out of employment a great mass of precious ability. It puts into place not the fittest, but the most eligible, from the party point of view—that is, very often, the worst. Efficiency implies the rule of the fittest; party means the rule of something else—not the unfittest, but of the few fit, the accidentally not unfit, and the glaringly unfit. The most efficient and brilliant Ministry in our annals strikingly exemplifies this fact. The office of chief Minister was divided into two parts, strictly delimited: one, party and patronage, managed by the Duke of Newcastle; the other, business and the work of the nation, for which (the elder) Pitt was responsible. By thus cutting himself off from the petty cares of party, Pitt was free to do the country's work. His partner made the bishops and the deans, and the generals and the admirals, and appointed everyone, down to the tidewaiters; while he himself planned victory. By this equitable division work was severed from patronage, and efficiency from party; the result was the most successful Government known to us. But it has found no imitators or successors. And yet, if party be inevitable, this should be one way of escaping its evils.

It may, no doubt, be alleged, and with truth, that party is to some extent fading among us, that party divisions are increasingly unreal, and that the party landmarks are being constantly shifted about. That does not, however, affect the position. There is enough party to last our time, and what has to be done should be done quickly. And, after all, if you get rid of party in one

shape it will turn up again in another. Why, then, it may be asked, break your teeth against a stone? Party is as ineradicable as our climate; it is, indeed, part of our moral climate. Granted. But it is at least necessary to point out that whenever we do begin to aim at efficiency we shall be handicapped by this formidable encumbrance.

There has no doubt been plenty of party in Japan. But party in Japan has not spelt inefficiency; it tends, perhaps, in the other direction. It appears to be a rivalry of faction for the goal and prize of efficiency. Japanese parties apparently represent a nation determined on efficiency. That is where we differ. We are not a nation bent on efficiency; we have thriven so well on another diet that we are careless in the matter. We regard our parties as interesting groups of gladiators. Our firmest faith appears to be that one will do worse than the other; so we maintain the other, whichever that may be. The possibility of a directing and vitalising Government that shall do, and inspire great things we seem to exclude from possibility with a sort of despair. We know too well that our Ministers, however great the ardour and freshness with which they set to work, will soon be lost in the labyrinthine mazes of parliamentary discussion, and that whatever energy they can preserve when they emerge must be devoted to struggling for existence on provincial platforms.

And yet there is work to do—pressing, vital work, which does not admit of delay; work which would fill strenuous years even if Parliament were suspended and not a speech were delivered.

But Parliament must sit and speeches must be discharged. We must then, at least, learn from Japan how to obtain efficiency in spite of the party systems. That is the best lesson that she can teach us.

# THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF EMPIRE.

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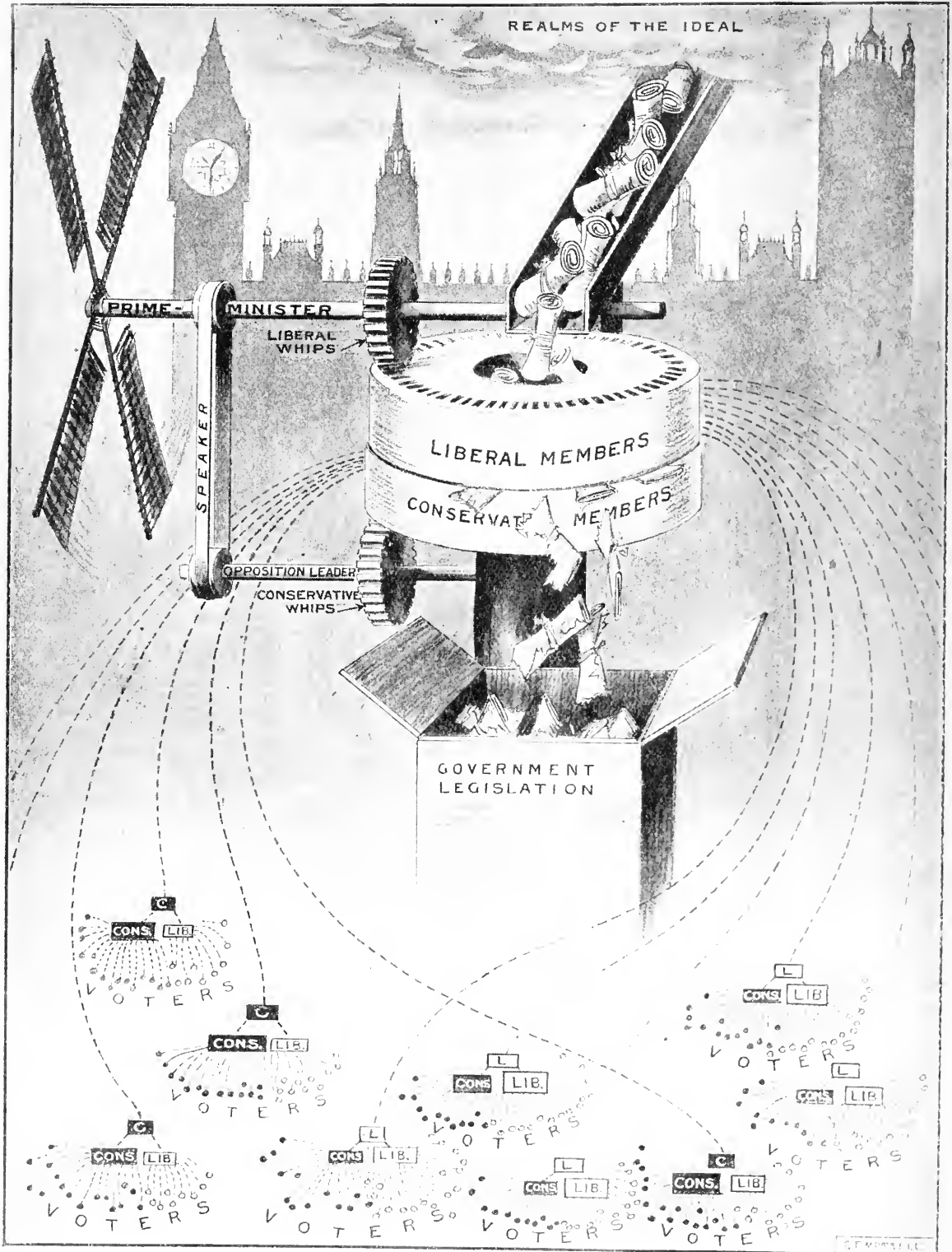
## A NATIONAL NOT PARTY PROGRAMME.

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|--|---|
| I. NATIONAL DEFENCE :<br>In matters of National Defence a single day's neglect may mean a century's regret.            | VI. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION :<br>A smoothly working honest administration machine is a patent factor for National progress.       |
| II. EDUCATION :<br>The teaching of the people to be good citizens is the foundation of the future of the Nation.       | VII. NATIONAL HEALTH :<br>A nation without health is a house built upon sand.   |
| III. AGRICULTURE :<br>Agriculture is the nursing mother of the State.  | VIII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS :<br>Unless the house be secure from without, there is small use in pre-occupation on home affairs. |
| IV. WELFARE OF THE WORKER :<br>An honest wage for a fair day's work.   | IX. RELIGION :<br>The nation that neglects its soul perishes.   |
| V. THE LIFE BLOOD OF THE EMPIRE :<br>To people the Empire systematically means benefit to population and Empire alike. | X. BUSINESS :<br>Trade and Industry are the pioneers of civilisation.   |

SURELY the time has come when the clear-thinking citizen can, and will, distinguish amongst the countless branches of national life those which are continually essential to national welfare, but a realisation of these national interests implies a duty on the part of the citizen not only to interest himself in the fact that they are national interests, but also to make himself thoroughly familiar with them. Only by so doing can he hope to be of real benefit to his country, and only with such citizens can any country hope to maintain her position in the world. We think that the essential interests of the nation can be resolved into the compass set forth above, and do not think that any essential part of national development falls outside of the Ten Commandments of Empire. To keep these commandments in practice as well as in theory would mean the awakening of a nation's consciousness and a national force which this country has never known before. To neglect them is to risk a national *débâcle*. So strongly do we feel that a complete comprehension of these ten commandments is necessary to the well-being of the nation that we intend in every number to deal with each and all of them. That is to say, we will always endeavour to make more clear one or more phases of each of the ten commandments, and, in this way, serve as a signpost to the citizen, indicating the way of national salvation. Let there be party politics at Westminster or elsewhere if you will, but let the mass of thinking citizens save from the petty triumphs or defeats of parties the essential factors of Empire and of national existence.





## MACHINE-MADE POLITICS.

Diagram to suggest the intricacies of the Parliamentary Machine, and how remote the Prime Minister is from the Voter.  
 [The Speaker, the "go-between strap," is the same to both Parties, though they turn in opposite directions.]

THE great need of the country to-day is a real recognition by all political parties, as well as by the man in the street, that there are a number of questions which are, or at any rate ought to be, outside any party influence or earmark. They are those vital to the nation as a whole, without which the majority of the people would run a risk at least of suffering or being less well off than at present. To allow such national matters to be the play of Parliamentary tacticians is not, nor can it ever be, to the advantage of the nation. Matters of great and lasting importance to the future weal or woe of the Empire are now made the subject of barter in order to prolong the tenure of office by one or other party, frequently elected for reasons quite other than those bartered away. But while these questions may not seem of real importance to a party whip, whose duty under present conditions is always to secure for his party the maximum number of votes on division, they may well mean life or death to the nation. Surely the time has come when we can insist that such questions shall be recognised as being outside of party, and their achievement and conduct the result of joint and universal endeavour. And this not only by political parties, but by the leading men of the nation. Automatically the Navy has passed out of party politics, because there is no blinking the fact that without a supreme Navy there would be no chance even of discussing universal disarmament in the House of Commons! We do not believe that any Government that might take over the reins, whether ultra-Conservative or ultra-Radical, can

venture, or would really desire, seriously to alter the British Navy. Foreign affairs have incidentally ceased to be of party interest, although it would perhaps be a bold man who



*Daily Herald.*

[London.

The touching faith of John Bull, Idolater, who is shown prostrate before his chief Fetish, Parliament, assisted in his devotions by its High Priest, the Lawyer.

would say that they are conducted on a national basis. They have been divorced of party incidentally because so very few know anything about them.

But there are many other national issues which are still not sufficiently freed from the trammels and risks of party machinery. There has been no time at which the Government at Westminster has so nearly resembled a machine, and not a thinking and reasoning mass of representatives of the people. The members as a whole have no more intelligent interest or active participation in the legislation drawn up and carried by the Government of the day than the sausage machine has which, receiving the *débris* of animal matter, produces sleek and well-covered sausages. With the mental or moral attitude of members to such an arrangement we have nothing to say here, but

we do most vehemently protest against questions of real national importance being thrown into so creaking a machine, impotent alike for good or evil to voice the will of the people. What the



*The Bulletin.*

[Sydney.

"Progress" under Party Government.

Advancing the will of the people along Parliamentary lines.

nation wants is a banding together of those who, recognising that national affairs are but the first step to imperial affairs, will insist, and with no uncertain voice, that all political parties recognise publicly and solemnly that certain questions are, in principle at any rate, not to be made the sport of party tactics or the spoil of political bargaining. The people, whose existence and welfare are otherwise imperilled, and who are responsible not only for the taxes for national objects, but also for personal salaries at Westminster, have every right to demand this. Let a national party be formed of all sane

and thinking men of any political shade or belief, within or without the House, who will declare that they will not for mere party advantage go against, or endeavour to stultify, national questions. The programme of this party would be composed of national common denominators, and they would be always questions upon which parties depend, and which do not depend upon parties. The Navy and Army, physical training, education, railways, and agriculture are only a few which at once come to the mind. On these questions there is little difficulty surely in arriving at a basic principle which all parties would be able to recognise as the national one. The time has come when the party machine should no longer be allowed to cramp and to destroy great national questions. The moral restraining power of such a party, which would never probably take office as a whole save in time of national crisis, would be incalculable; the continuity of its programme would be a national asset of enormous value. While it is true that an election gives to-day a blank cheque to the elected Government, we must not forget that payment may be refused when the cheque is presented, especially if we—the nation—see that it is being cashed not on our behalf, but on that of some servant of Naaman whose possession of the cash is not in the interest of the people at large. We have a responsibility which we will not be able to escape in the future by saying that, having voted for any Government, we therefore allowed it to do harm without any action on our part to prevent it.

# Current History in Caricature.

(For other cartoons see later pages.)

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—Burns.



[Glühlichter.]

War on War.

Labour and Woman shown combining in a crusade against war.

[Vienna.]



[Glühlichter.]

Death, the Commander of the Army.

[Stuttgart.]

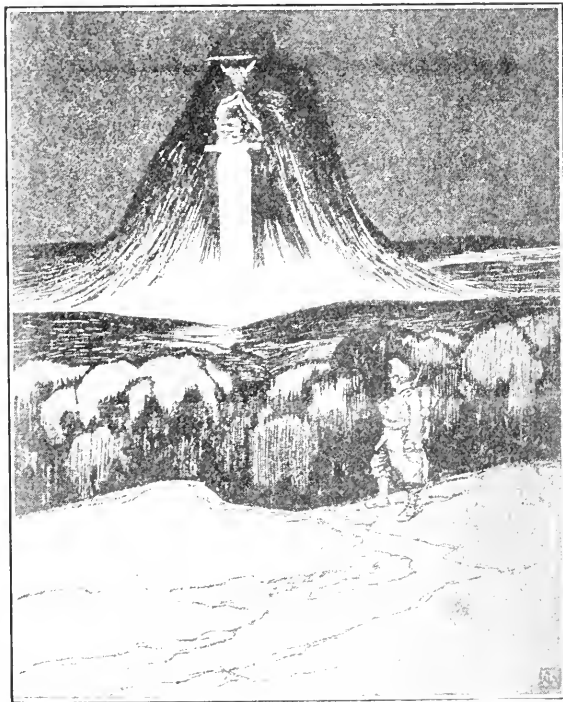


[Pasquino.]

European Dip!omacy.

A trophy for the next Peace Congress.

[Turin.]



[Muskete.]

A Vision.  
Austria after a war.

[Vienna.]





[Nebelspalter.]

In Time of Civilisation.

[Zurich.]

THE REAPER: "Just a few more such harvests and then there will be eternal peace on earth."



[Le Rire.]

[Paris.]

The Gunner of Progress.

"The match I use is the torch of civilisation."



[Der Wahre Jacob.]

[Sutton.]

A Victor of the Twentieth Century.



[Muskete.]

[Vienna.]

War.

# THE AIMS AND POLICY OF SERVIA.

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By His Excellency NICOLAS PACHITCH, Prime Minister of Servia.

**A**T this time, when there seems so much misconception concerning the aims and policy of Servia, I think that it is very necessary that the people of England should know exactly how things really are and thus be able to avoid being deceived by the efforts of ill-informed or unfriendly persons. Servia desires especially that England shall know the true situation, since that country not only helped Servia to obtain her independence, but has always been the model upon which the liberal and democratic institutions of Servia have been created and developed. I feel certain, therefore, that England better than any other nation will be able to appreciate Servian policy and Servian national necessities.

While we are anxious to preserve the most friendly relations with all other nations, near or far, we cannot depart from the principle that national needs must always dominate the policy of a Liberal nation anxious to develop normally. International concessions, and even friendships, must never be allowed to destroy the possibility of accomplishing the national destiny. The past has shown us that independence of trade and economic liberty are necessary for Servia's development, and even for her existence. Since the moment, some years ago, that our economic independence was partially secured, the progress of the country has been so marked as to leave no doubt possible in our minds that Servia must have complete economic independence and an outlet to the sea which shall be under no control save her own, after the sacrifices which she has made and which she may still be called upon to make.

It is the obvious truth that Servia's desires are based upon no exaggerated ideas of possible aggrandisement nor can they in any sense be regarded simply as a basis for compromise. Servian arms have conquered far more territory

than Servia intends to retain, but Servian policy has established a minimum of territorial expansion which does no more than cover her nationals and her national necessities. For this minimum Servia is prepared to make every sacrifice, since not to do so would be to be false to her national duty. No Servian statesman or Government dare betray the future welfare of the country by considering for a moment even the abandonment of this minimum. Servia's minimum requisite to her national development is economic independence, save, possibly, in so far as regards a Customs union with her allies and a free and adequate passage to the Adriatic sea on the Adriatic Coast. It is essential that Servia should possess about 50 kilometres from Alessio to Durazzo. This coastline would be joined to what was formerly Old Servia approximately by the territory between a line from Durazzo to Ochrida Lake in the south, and one from Alessio to Djakova in the north.

History might be cited to show that Servia's claims extend much further southwards. Indeed, Albania belonged to Servia formerly until conquered by the Turks. The anarchy prevailing in Albania would seem to indicate that the whole country would be better off under the liberal *régime* of an established Government; but we do not ask for anything more than our national necessities demand. The future of Albania south of the Durazzo-Ochrida Lake line can well be left to the Powers to decide its destiny, although we feel strongly that it will be in the interests neither of the Albanians nor of Europe if autonomy be insisted on. The reports of Austrian and Italian Consuls and of travellers such as Hahn, Steinmetz, Baldacci, and Barbarich, whose testimony cannot be suspected of Servian leanings, show a deplorable state of affairs existing in Albania. The percentage of deaths by violence in Albania ranges from 20 to 75 of the total death-rate. Europe may condemn the





NICOLAS PACHITCH, PRIME MINISTER OF SERVIA.

Albanians to continue in this state, but Serbia has a very manifest duty to safeguard Servians from a continuance of such conditions. In the territories between Djakova, Alessio, Durazzo, and Ochrida Lake about 10 per cent. of the 150,000 inhabitants are Servian. More than half of the Albanian inhabitants are Christians, including the Mirdites. Austrian and Italian observers such as Hahn and Baldacci admit that the Albanians in this district are of ancient Servian origin, and to-day they possess many purely Servian customs such as the Slava and blood brotherhood. Under Servian rule they will enjoy the fullest liberty, schools in their own language, religious freedom, and security for life and property to a degree they have never yet known.

The communal laws of Serbia, which will come into force in the new regions acquired and apply to Albanians and Servians alike, form the most democratic system of local government known in Europe. Not only are minorities adequately represented in commune and council, but the communal authority is the judicial Court for the majority of minor offences. In respect of religious liberty in Servian territory to-day the Mahomedan priests are better treated than are the Orthodox, since the former receive from the State a fixed salary, whereas the latter's revenue varies considerably. It is probable that, so far from the Albanians in Servian territory being forced to emigrate, numbers will come in from Southern Albania. To-day in Serbia Mahomedans and Albanians live peaceably and happily, and in the newly acquired territories, although these are fresh from the passage of the victorious Servian armies, all races and religions are settling down peaceably and contentedly under the new administration. The reforms set forth and promised in the Berlin Treaty, which were a dead letter until the present war, are now more than accomplished in the new Servian territories in a few weeks. There need, therefore, be no anxiety as to the future welfare of the Albanians, who will become Servian subjects in the accomplishment of Serbia's national necessity of an outlet to the Adriatic Sea.

Not only will the Adriatic outlet enable Serbia to have freedom of export and import, it will give her new neighbours, since every maritime nation will then be Serbia's neighbour as much

as Austria is to-day. This is especially true of England, and Serbia rejoices that the period of lack of direct contact with England and English institutions will now come to an end. From Serbia's new and growing ports steamers will go to the established ports of England, weaving closer every day the web of friendship and mutual advantage between the two peoples. This point of contact with England, secured by England's command of the seas, realises for Serbia one of her deepest and most lasting desires, which will enable her to develop freely and liberally, encouraged and stimulated by the freedom and justice of England. It is this desire for future and increasing relations with the nations of the West, and especially England, which makes it impossible for Serbia to consider even for a moment the giving of any special economic advantages to any specific nation. To do so would not only prejudice her economic future, but would force Serbia to place England and other nations at a disadvantage. This Serbia will not consent to, any more than she will abandon her just outlet to the Adriatic. Serbia cannot conceive that her settled determination on these points, which she is prepared to defend by all means in her power, can be considered by any foreign Government as other than necessary for the well-being of Serbia and dictated by a very real desire for permanent European peace and equal opportunities for all nations desiring to enter into economic relations with her.

Friendly with all nations, the enemy of none, but before all things true to her national needs and consistently following out those liberal ideas learned from England, Serbia does not fear criticism and will not draw back before interested threats. Although at war, Serbia has never proclaimed martial law, nor has there been any check upon the freedom of the Press in this democratic land. It is open to all to criticise freely and to declare to the world whatever they may think wrong in Serbia's policy, but we do not with all this unfettered criticism see anything which can make us alter our settled conviction that Serbia's cause is national and just. I am convinced that all nations whose eyes are not obscured by interested desires will be with Serbia in her determination to achieve her legitimate development.



THE PASSING OF THE TURK FROM EUROPE.

“Hier la grande Armée, Aujourd’hui—Troupeau !”

# THE REASON FOR TURKEY'S DÉBÂCLE.

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BY PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBÉRY.

**I**T is almost sixty years since I first came into personal contact with Turkey, but in a literary connection the country has been known to me even longer. At that time the Turkish world on the Bosphorus shone in the brilliant light of Western admiration and esteem. The gentleness, the hospitality, and the courtesy of the people were extolled, amazement was expressed at the tolerance now shown by severely maligned Islam, and a specially rich meed of praise was bestowed upon the Turkish soldiers, whose bravery, endurance, and enthusiasm were represented as incomparable. I can well understand the enthusiasm with which David Urquhart wrote and published his work, "The Spirit of the East."

Sixty years is certainly but a short period of time, a fleeting moment, in the passage of history. Yet when I compare the picture of that day with the most recent events I cannot help seeing that the amazement and admiration with which the world now regards the latest events in the Balkans, and considers the colossal change that has taken place, are fully justified. Hitherto the history of the world has had very few such sudden catastrophes to chronicle. How has it been possible that a nation, a community, a state, and especially an army which has been admired everywhere, should so suddenly sink and

lose all its power? The disaster presents itself to us as a riddle, but as a riddle the solution of which is not difficult when we grasp the motives, which have for so long been preparing the process of decay. Naturally the fatal blow did not come all at once. It manifested itself in different phases and forms.

As an eye-witness of the events of the reform period, it became clear to me that the number of persons deceived and misled in Europe was much greater than in Turkey, for we have never been particularly blessed with persons who really know the land and the people of the Near East. We did not trouble much about the progress of the Turkish reform period; we accepted tinsel for the true metal, and if here and there voices were raised to point out the decay already present, and to draw attention to the inevitable danger, they were decried as intentionally hostile to Turkey, and so were otherwise unheeded. Each member of the Diplomatic Corps at the Golden Horn pursued his own great or small political and economic ends. Speculation as to the future of the reform movement seemed an idle affair to them; and if the West was rudely awakened out of its indifference by occasional surprises—as, for example, by the catastrophe of 1876, by the Armenian massacres, and by the revolution of the Young Turks—

people, for no particular reason, were just as quickly reassured and restored to their usual daily routine. Such thoughtlessness has at last avenged itself, and, as a natural result, we are confronted with the present universal astonishment and bewilderment of Europe. We were not willing to recognise that the enforced acceptance of our dress, manners, and customs, and even our institutions, could do harm to the wholly unprepared people in the East, and especially in the Moslem East, till an extraordinary crisis arose and uprooted everything, laid bare all wounds, and revealed a picture of the most horrible confusion.

This crisis began with the introduction of the Constitutional era. If the man acquainted with Turkey, and the sincere friend of the Turkish people, saw with regret how the West was being misled by an enforced sham civilisation, and was accepting as genuine its external manifestations, he could not, after the outbreak of the military revolution and after the proclamation of the Constitution, be less astonished when he noted the pleased surprise and applause with which Europe hailed the victory of the Young Turks and the introduction of liberal institutions. The rejoicing was, indeed, greater in Europe than in Turkey herself, for in the West Abdul Hamid was, not unjustly, more hated than he was among his own subjects.

The Young Turks were then suddenly considered as glorious heroes of liberty and unselfish patriots, but at the same time also as efficient statesmen who would all on a sudden modernise Turkey, its old, crippled Government and its Asiatic conception of the world, and

conjure all things aright by a stroke of their wand. This conception was, of course, as incorrect in its grounds as was the admiration at the beginning of the reform period. I had occasion to know all about the Turkish revolution, the awakening of Turkey to liberty from its very beginning, being collaborator of the revolutionary Turkish paper issued in London in the year 1864, and called *Muchbir* (Correspondent). I followed with interest the subsequent efforts in this direction, and I formed part, as literary author, of the editorial staff of the organ which was issued in Paris, with Achmed Rizas as editor, and called the *Meschweret* (The Council). Later on I personally interfered when I tried to redress, through my relations with Sultan Abdul Hamid, the absolutism bordering on insanity of this not untalented Osmanide, which, of course, was all to no purpose. I was therefore no stranger to the movement for Turkey's liberty, but I must declare openly that the whole movement of the Turkish State and of Turkish society could not enthuse me, for I did not find in the leading factors of the movement that seriousness, that knowledge, and that sincere patriotism conscious of its aim which is absolutely necessary for success. They were for the most part young people, both young in years and experience, who were brought to the front by the revolution, who were absolutely incompetent in the various branches of the Administration, inexperienced in the management of Government affairs, and who lived in the delusive opinion that they would by a turn of the hand transform the old Asiatic world and vivify Turkey.



Of course the acts and omissions of these young political champions did not find a special echo among the mass of the Effendi world—that is, among the intelligent class of Turkey. The gentlemen were allowed to do what they liked. But every seriously thinking Turk at the bottom of his heart complained of the actions of the Young Turks, because everybody knew how little the country and the people were ready for such violent reforms. The greater part of the Turkish people to whom the word “motherland” (*watan*) was so far an unknown word, and for whom Islam and Koran had been the only leading authority, were unable to understand the Constitution, the Turkish “Meschru-tiet.” For many people this word even seemed to be the name of the new ruler who had ascended the throne after Abdul Hamid, in the same way as they considered Parliament and Parliamentary votes as an idle play which was arranged in Stamboul for his amusement. The effort to give equality of rights of all subjects, whatever religion they might belong to, is certainly extremely humane and commendable, but it was a strong delusion to believe that the bitter enmity, more than 500 years old, between the dominating Mohame-dans and the dominated Christians could be so easily discarded, and that the national political name of “Osmanli” would spring up. Our credulous and inexperienced Europe allowed herself to be easily deceived, but not so the incarnate conservatism of Oriental people. As I could see from the letters of many of my old friends in Turkey, coming events have been expected with anxiety, and the unfailing catastrophe

had been foreseen for years. It was noticed that the public administration had become worse every year, and that the idle talk in Parliament had only injured all the branches of public life through helpless neglect, that the disorder in finances had increased, and that the army, instead of being strengthened and promoted, could not gain anything from the ordinances, however well intended they may have been, because the latter have been taken from a nation having a turn of mind which cannot fit in with the mental world of the Asiatic warrior. But the greatest evil of the new constitutional era consisted in the loss of the old deference to law and authorities. The fear of authority which reigned before, especially under the terrorist domination of Abdul Hamid, was now missing. All became entangled and disordered, the old Asiatic routine again increased in a frightful manner, and even a long time before the outbreak of the war a friend of mine wrote to me: “It is a real miracle that we are still able to live in the middle of this chaos and of this anarchy.” Well, in the middle of this chaos and of this anarchy war between the Balkan people and Turkey broke out.

It is scarcely necessary to say that under such circumstances Turkey was not at all prepared for a war, and that a suitable equipment for the troops, the necessary provisions, the means of transport, and especially the *nervous rerum gerendarum* were lacking. The changes which have taken place in the Turkish army during the course of the last decades must not be lost sight of, especially with regard to the disappearance of

the personal characteristics of the Turkish soldier which had before been so much admired, and the fact that allowance had not been made for the ethnical, religious, and social circumstances.

Amongst these circumstances there may be included the strict Prussian military regulations which were introduced into the Turkish army, so that the only thing that the Turkish soldier of to-day has not got is the pointed helmet. As a consequence, the Turk, without having become a Prussian soldier, has ceased to be a good Turkish soldier.

The Turkish soldier had previously considered his officer as a friend and a good comrade, who shared his tent and scanty fare with him. To-day he finds himself pitted against the so-called "Miktebli" officer—that is, the officer trained in the schools, who, as a consequence of his higher education, does not consider the soldier as a friend and brother any longer, but as an inferior. The cordial intercourse of olden times between the private and the officer has been from this fact entirely destroyed. Next to this factor, the neglect of religious matters had an influence on the Turkish army. For the Turk war is not a political or social duty, but a religious commandment, which he considers as a sacred matter. The Turk has before his eyes the saying of the Koran, "Who dies for God's sake receives the highest reward." Now, the

Turkish soldier of to-day sees on his side in the fighting ranks the Christian warrior, the Christian who has nothing to do with the Koran, and who, as it was ascertained a short time ago, paints a cross with chalk on his fez so that the Bulgarian might recognise in him a co-religionist. Under these circumstances it is impossible to require from the Turkish soldier, who is besides insufficiently fed and piteously clothed, that standard of valour and endurance in which he had previously distinguished himself. In short, when Turkey commenced war she went blindfold into sure perdition. Already during the Turkish manœuvres which took place shortly before the outbreak of the war the army had to complain of want of food and ammunition, and at the seat of war these complaints were again made in a stronger proportion and with a much greater importance. Whatever may be the turn of things, Turkey has now lost her possessions in Europe, and as these possessions have always been for Turkey an unnecessary ballast, she will be able to easily stand the loss if she can collect her forces in Asia and rectify the mistakes made. It is of the greatest importance for Europe that every possibility should be offered to the Turks to recover and re-establish themselves in Asia, as, except the Turks themselves, no Mussulman Power and no Mussulman people are able to found and maintain a Government in Asia.

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# THE NATIONAL RESERVE.

By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN STEEVENS, K.C.B.

"I AM obliged to you for the perusal of an advance copy of the interesting article, by Major-General Sir John Steevens, on the National Reserve. He is well qualified to explain his position, for he, with one exception, has seen more of the Metropolitan Mayors by whose efforts the 35,000 men have been registered in the City and County of London than any of us in the two Associations. The one exception mentioned above is Lieutenant-Colonel W. Campbell Hyslop, who originated the idea and formulated the system of work in the boroughs. The men who have been registered are waiting for some definite appreciation by the War Office of their patriotic offer, which it is to be hoped will soon be published. When a definite annual retaining fee is offered and accepted—either for service to complete existing Territorial Battalions, with additional numbers for those who will fall out on mobilisation, or for any other duties which the War Office may prescribe—it is to be hoped that engagements for drill, musketry and camp attendances may be made very elastic, renderable only by the consent of the soldier and by that of the commanding officer, so long as the numbers in camp do not exceed the establishment. This elasticity is essential on account of the varying positions of National Reservists. Some are opulent, others are in comfortable circumstances, whilst others, again, are working for their daily bread. Moreover, the bulk of the Reservists registered have shot on range annually for years while in the Regular Army, and require neither practice with rifles nor experience of camp life."—FIELD-MARSHAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C.

CONCEIVED by a thought, fostered by energy, maturing by patriotism—such is the life history of the National Reserve.

It emanated from a realisation of the fact that many thousands, tens of thousands even, of men passed yearly from a military calling to solely civil life, all the military experience and training which they had acquired, at great cost to the State, during their various periods of engagement, being thus absolutely lost to the war organisation of the country. Until this thought took concrete form the possibility of men voluntarily coming forward with the glorious knowledge that their services might still be relied upon to rejoin the fighting forces of the country, should the need arise, had not been contemplated.

It must be recorded that the scheme originated in the county of Surrey, primarily to ascertain the number of men who, having left the Services, would possibly be available for active military duty should the state of affairs in this country ever require their services to be called upon.

Mr. St. Loe Strachey, a resident in Surrey, who is so well known as an ardent student of many difficult questions of military organisation, wrote, some two or three years ago, to the county Press, inviting such officers and men who had completed their military life to send in their names should they be willing to undertake such an obligation.

The response to this invitation was immediate,

and, at the time, the large number of names received was beyond all expectation. They came forward from all parts of the county, and in order to ascertain, and show to the military administrators their value, a parade of Surrey men was held in London (1910), at which the Secretary of State for War, the Adjutant-General, and other distinguished officers were present. Fourteen hundred officers and men appeared on parade, half of whom were ex-Regulars and half ex-Volunteers; and fully 50 per cent. were under forty years of age. Their physique, bearing, and quality clearly demonstrated their possible value as a military asset in connection with home defence, if correctly organised.

Seeing, however, that men of all ages responded to the call, many of whom, although still imbued with the patriotic vigour of youth, were no longer physically capable of performing active military duty, it was at once apparent that this organisation would also afford the means of recognising in many simple, though public, ways those who had fulfilled their duty to the State by personal service, either in the Regulars defending the Empire's interest and flag in all parts of the world, or with the Auxiliary Forces in which they had received training, to qualify themselves for the protection of our island home. Such recognition has hitherto been very scantily accorded by the general populace of this country, and has chiefly been confined to the work of certain societies for assisting cases of "distress," a very small per-

centage, happily, of those who have passed their early manhood in military service. This social recognition can, to take an example, be given effect to by privileged position being accorded to the Reserve at national or local military and civic functions. Their presence at such, in organised bodies, will be, it is hoped, a striking example to the young men of the present day, who, having no thought of the duty they owe to the land of their birth, do little or nothing in their spare time beyond catering for their own selfish amusement. This applies equally to all classes of the community. How many in the metropolis, for example, of the hundreds of thousands of well-to-do young men in mercantile or other similar occupations do we find giving personal service to their country? The few, very few, with their attenuated numbers, of so-called "class" corps in London, furnish the answer.

The inclusion of soldiers of all ages in the Reserve, in order that they might benefit from the social side of the organisation, gave rise in some measure, it is thought, to the name of "Veteran" Reserve by which it was originally known, but which in the very earliest days of the movement was recognised to be a misnomer. "Veteran" Reserve suggested grey beards and warriors of the past, whereas the parades of the Reserve, as it gradually took form, showed the majority to be men still in the prime of life, if indeed they had already reached that age.

Resulting possibly from the success attending the action taken in the county of Surrey, the first Army Order constituting this Reserve as an officially recognised portion of His Majesty's Forces, was issued in May, 1910. It authorised its formation of men who had completed their military service "in any of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and who, being under no further obligation to serve, were willing to register their names and give an undertaking to come up for duty in the event of a National emergency." No appeal could have been better worded than found in that usually prosaic Army publication.

The Order directed that the duty of registering the names—in other words, the formation of the Reserve—was to be carried out by the County Territorial Force Associations of the kingdom, who were empowered to make their own rules and regulations for its constitution and maintenance. The Order also stated that, beyond the expenses connected with the initial registration of the names, no public grant would be forthcoming to meet the administrative and other expenses of the organisation; and, although a small grant was made at a later date, had it not been for the patriotic generosity of a

few public-spirited gentlemen, who realised the value of the movement, very little progress could have been made, nor its rapid success become an accomplished fact. The War Office appeared to regard the Reserve merely as a record of addresses of men who sent in their names for registration, regardless of the fact that five or ten years later, when their services might be required, 60, 70, 80 per cent. or more would have changed those addresses, have died, or, from age or infirmity, have become of no practical use for the main purposes for which the Reserve had been instituted. With the registry of names, an easy and simple process, the whole system of work and organisation only begins, if the Reserve is to become a living reality and of practical military value to the country.

Further action by the War Office about this time gave undeniable signs that the organisation was still considered to be full of great possibilities. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.P., was gazetted Colonel of the Reserve, an Advisory Committee was appointed, with him as chairman, to consider questions in connection with the formation of the Reserve, and advise the Army Council on the subject, and shortly afterwards (November, 1911) revised regulations were issued in Army Orders which, while still allowing Territorial Associations a free hand in framing its rules for organising in their respective areas, directed that classification of members by ages be made in order that data should be forthcoming as to the possible numbers which, as far as the rough classification by age could determine, might be available and effective for military service. The Army Order also notified that a capitation grant of 1s. per head per annum would be paid on the number of officers and men registered in the Reserve for the purposes of administration and maintenance. The designation of the Reserve was also changed from "Veteran" to "National."

The methods adopted for registering and organising the Reserve varied considerably in the different counties.

In London an appeal was made to the mayors and councils of the municipal boroughs to co-operate in the movement. This course was adopted for three main reasons; first, because it was considered that the metropolis was too large to organise from one central bureau; secondly, because the borough areas gave readily defined divisions suitable for decentralisation; and thirdly, by enlisting the sympathy and action of the civic authorities, a strong connecting link would be forged to weld together the ideal, that although the active military operations for the protection of a nation's homeland are in the hands of a soldier, the means provided to under-

take that home defence rests, after all, with the people of the country themselves. The system adopted has been attended with the most satisfactory results, directly by the enrolment of over 35,000 officers and men in London itself, and indirectly by the better feeling of friendship, sympathy and recognition which has been extended to those who have given personal service to their country. This may be applied equally to all parts of the kingdom where the Reserve has been instituted.

Before summarising the present position of the National Reserve, the fact should be emphasised that the results achieved have been entirely brought about by the efforts of various individuals, members of Territorial Associations, retired officers, and of civilians, under the general directions of County Territorial Force Associations, authorised, as previously mentioned, to make their own regulations. As there are no less than ninety-six of such associations in the United Kingdom, variation of organisation and imagined requirements must be looked for. There is, however, one fact recognised by all associations, which is, that the organisation, as it now stands, has been created, and is dominated by sentiment and patriotism.

The present position of the Reserve is primarily that 170,000 officers and men have registered with the acknowledged undertaking that they are willing to come up for active duty "in the event of a national emergency." It is under that condition or undertaking alone that they have joined the Reserve.

Of the above number about 57 per cent. are under forty-five years of age, a further 28 per cent. under fifty-five, giving a total of 144,500 officers and men at this date who may be considered a very valuable military asset to be drawn upon for home defence when the time of "emergency" may arise. It should be added that about 60 per cent. of the total register are men who have served with the Regulars.

This is the Reserve Force which at the present time is offered to the country. The associations have already instituted various systems for keeping records of each man's service, showing the details of arm to which he previously belonged, trade or occupation, general conditions of life, and for what duties he could best be utilised on service, and every officer and man would be willing to step into the position which he may be called upon to take up. *It should, however, be more clearly defined during peace what that position, or possible position, may be.*

The War Office intimated in general terms that the men might be invited, on mobilisation, to bring Territorial units up to strength, to

undertake the defence of bridges or other positions, or be employed on remount or store duties. Such vague general possibilities cannot, however, be accepted upon which effective organisation can be maintained.

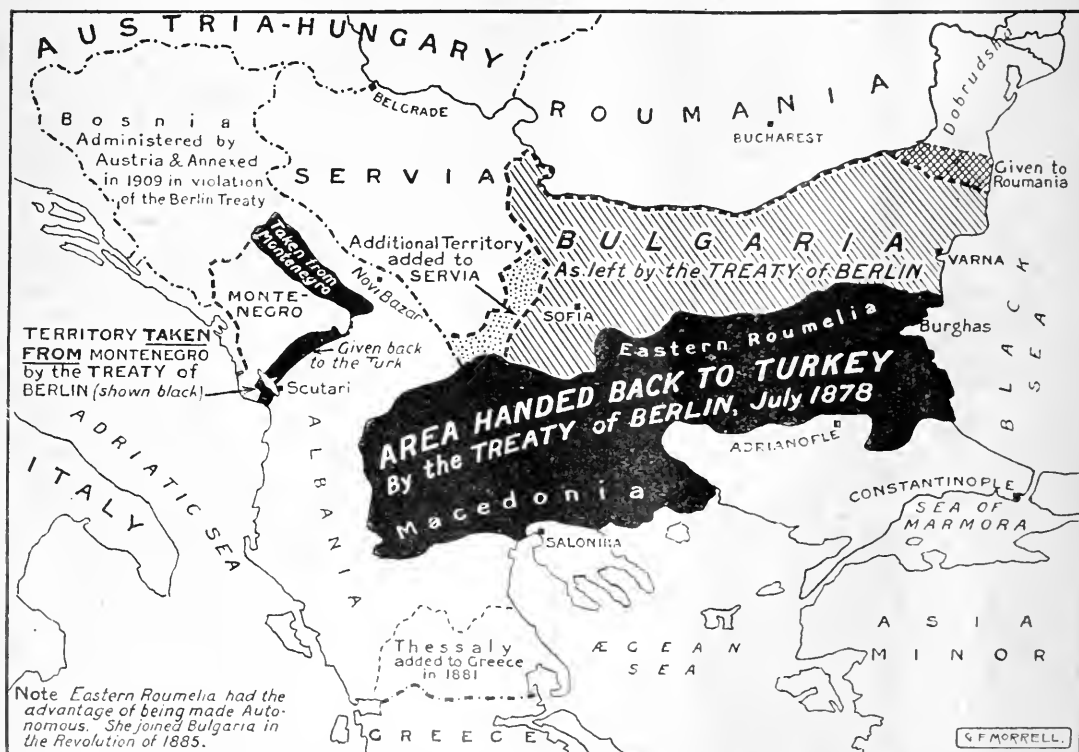
It is generally understood to be the official view that home defence rests in the main with the Territorial Forces. There are at the present time 47,500 under establishment, and *there is no Reserve whatever*, not only to bring up numbers to establishment in the first instance, but to replace the wastage which must arise, if not from active operations, from sickness and other causes.

The Reserve is capable of providing men to form battalions for garrison duty or defensive positions, as well as for the miscellaneous duties which have previously been mentioned; and further, if a lead from the War Office were forthcoming, it would be ready to furnish men to be allocated to those duties during peace. It is, however, desirable that the War Office should, on its part, provide uniform, arms and equipment to be in readiness for issue when their services will be called up.

The only financial grant at present given with which this organisation is to be maintained is the sum of 1s. per head per annum, a rate totally inadequate to provide administrative charges alone. If more financial assistance, in addition to more defined details towards effective organisation, is not forthcoming, it is the well-considered opinion of those who have been responsible for raising the Reserve to its present strength that their efforts will have been in vain, and that the magnificent response which has been made throughout the kingdom by men who have already served, and are under no further obligation to serve, will be lost for ever.

The parades of the Reserve, notably that one inspected by His Majesty the King on June 8 last in Hyde Park, show of what material it is composed. Upon that occasion, with Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood at their head, over 19,000 officers and men, organised by battalions into brigades, under the leadership of distinguished general officers, took up their positions with as much steadiness and ease as if they had been still serving soldiers. The inherent value of these men as a military asset for home defence was recognised by all officers and others competent to form an opinion on the subject, and it would be nothing less than a national crime to allow such a patriotic response from the trained men of the country to be cast aside for the want of suitable support and direction by the War Office, and of a grant from public funds of sufficient means by which it can be maintained.





“THE PARTITION OF TURKEY” UNDER FORMER TREATIES

# Leading Articles in the Reviews.

## THE BALKANS FOR THE BALKAN NATIONS.

To the *Correspondant* of November 10th M. André Chéradame contributes one of his interesting and illuminating articles on the Near East, his subject being the War in the Balkans and Austrian Intervention.

### THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

As to the question of intervention, he does not think Russia will take any action unless Roumania and Austria, separately or conjointly, should intervene by arms to rob the Allied States of the fruits of their military successes. But the question of Austrian intervention is of capital importance. Is Austria-Hungary prepared to prevent Servia from extending her territory towards the Adriatic? M. Chéradame replies, "Certainly not," and proceeds to cite a number of reasons, internal and external, which will incline the Government to act with the extremest prudence. The chief obstacle to intervention, he states, is the internal situation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire itself, arising out of the conscious force of the multiple nationalities composing the great polyglot State, a situation not yet sufficiently realised in the West.

### A POLYGLOT STATE.

The total population of Austria-Hungary is shown to be 50 millions, composed of Germans, Magyars, Latins, Slavs, and Semites. In round numbers the Germans amount to 12 millions and the Magyars 9 millions. A small minority of Magyars in Hungary—about half a million of nobles, landowners, etc.—exercise in the country political supremacy at the expense both of the great working mass of Magyars and the Slav and Latin nationalities, and this minority supports the political and military alliance of Austria-Hungary and Germany. But this Magyar supremacy is being seriously menaced not only by the Slavs and Latins of Hungary, but by a social movement among the Magyars themselves. Thus there is a tendency for the great mass of Magyars to join forces with the oppressed Slavs and Latins. The Italians and the Roumanians who represent the Latins number three-quarters of a million and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  millions respectively, and both nationalities are separatists. The Slavs, composed of Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovenians, Serbo-Croats, and Slovaks, amount together to 23 millions, and the Semites (anti-Slavs) to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

### NEO-SLAVISM.

The writer distinguishes between Pan-Slavism, which desired to unite all the Slav countries

into one great Russian Empire—an ideal which no longer exists—and Neo-Slavism. The Slavs having become strong enough to maintain autonomous political life independently of the Government of Russia, Neo-Slavism is based on Slav solidarity, and the material and moral support of the different groups comprising it acts as an effective check to Germanism, which has been working so long to compromise the Slav countries. Thus the tendency of Neo-Slavism is to harmonise to a common end the aims of the Slavs of Russia, the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

### SLAV LEANING TO TRIPLE ENTENTE.

It is pointed out how the German-Magyar supremacy has pursued a foreign policy more and more contrary to the will of the great majority of Slav subjects in the Empire. The Slavs, on the whole, are both Slavophil and Rus-ophil, and the majority are also Francophil, and they would like to see the Austrian Government inaugurate a foreign policy, which, without putting itself into direct opposition to Germany, would make it possible to entertain more and more cordial relations with the Triple Entente. In course of time, however, the Slavs will manage to exercise an influence on Austria's foreign policy more proportionate to their numbers, and an additional point in their favour is that they are much more prolific than the Germans and Magyars. Already, indeed, the political evolution of the Slav masses is reducing considerably the practical importance of the Austro-Hungarian Alliance with Germany, and the Habsburg dynasty is now obliged to take into account the sentiments of its Slav subjects.

### WHAT AUSTRIA WOULD RISK BY INTERVENTION.

At this moment the 23,000,000 Slavs, by reason of their Slavophil tendencies, are almost unanimous in their hostility to any armed intervention of Austria-Hungary which would have as its object the deprivation of the Slavs of the Balkans of the results of their victories. Nearly one-half of the Austro-Hungarian Army is composed of Slav soldiers and one-twelfth of Latin separatists, and it is unlikely that under such conditions Austria would care to risk intervention by arms against the victorious Balkan States. Another consideration of interest counsels abstention on the part of Austria. Any expansion of the Empire towards Salonika would inevitably introduce into it new masses of Slavs, and consequently many Austrian-Germans are not partisans of new acquisitions in the South. External causes also will incline Austria not to

intervene. The military power of the Balkan States has surpassed all expectations, but a still more serious consideration is opinion in Russia which favours the Slavs of the Balkans. Even Germany is opposed to the territorial aggrandisement of Austria in the South. The interests of Austria and Germany in the East have for some time, indeed, not been harmonious, but this is not generally known in the West. Since the Berlin Congress everything has changed. At that time Germany was nothing in Turkey; to-day she has won a position at Constantinople without the aid of Austria. Her economic interests have become opposed to the commercial interests of Austria, and to give Salonika to Austria would be to favour Austrian commerce and not her own. From the German economic point of view it would be preferable for Salonika to become Greek.

## THE BALKAN LEAGUE.

IF the public is in doubt as to the merits of the present conflict in the East it is not the fault of the scribes. The *Contemporary Review* contributes its share of enlightenment and gives the place of honour to Sir Arthur Evans, who somewhat anticipates events in his title, "The Drama of the Balkans and its Closing Scenes." Sir Arthur makes the position of the "little nations" quite clear:—

The Balkan League is not a mere casual alliance for temporary ends. Its foundation was really due to the instinct of self-preservation on the part of the small Balkan States, and its objective carries much further than the conclusion of the present war. The almost unhopd-for co-operation has now been cemented in blood. It is not for nothing that Serbian divisions have fought for their ally under the walls of Adrianople, that Bulgarian and Greek troops have joined forces with the Serbian in Macedonia. That here and there old animosities may have broken out between the allied forces need surprise no one. But the wisdom of the responsible leaders may be trusted to check such local demonstrations. There is an absolute agreement that no member of the Alliance can enter into a separate treaty with any foreign Power. It is a significant fact that when the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was at its height the direct negotiations were entrusted to the Bulgarian Premier. That is the very point of the alliance of which Austria-Hungary will have to take count in her demands. She has no longer to deal alone with little Serbia. The very fact, however, that Bulgaria is acting as her partner, must greatly facilitate a reasonable compromise.

### DR. DILLON ON BULGARIA.

Dr. Dillon is as readable as ever in his discursive survey of the situation. Dr. Dillon bestows praise and blame with impartial pen and possesses the rare gift of garnishing prose with the quality of poetry, as when he writes of the Bulgarian nation:—

Latter-day war is not merely the clashing of two brute forces and the repulse of one. It is also a searching of the heart, a probing of the vital forces of the nation, a rough appeal to the principle of the survival of the fittest. The soldiers of the two hostile armies may be equally brave, man for man, and there may be no superiority of numbers on either side. These are but secondary considerations. What really tells are qualities which have produced most of their effects before a single army took the field: a developed social sense, resolute will power, capacity for sustained collective effort in the nation, and for thrift, toil, sacrifice, and self-denial in the individual. The most inveterate war-hater cannot contemplate the stirring spectacle of that little nation, making its supreme effort, running deadly risks, tackling a seemingly impossible task with the self-assurance that burls Pelion upon Ossa and both into the sea, without feeling a thrill of unalloyed admiration. That human warfare should have the effect of thus bracing listless, indolent men to such heroic conquests over themselves and their baser passions is doubtless the one redeeming feature that still saves it from abolition.

Austria's acquiescence and Russia's self-control meet with Dr. Dillon's hearty approval, and it is quite evident that at least one who should know looks forward to a peaceful issue from our present troubles.

### "A NEW ERA."

Mr. Edward Foord also joins the company of those who prophesy soothly in his sketch, "The Past and Present in the Near East." He only errs on the pardonable side of brevity, and joins the general chorus in speeding the parting Turk when he says:—

The thunder of the allied guns on many fields of victory, from Skodra to Tchorlu, from Olympus to Hæmus, heralds the dawn of a new era of civilisation and progress in the Nearer East.

### AUSTRIA ALSO A BALKAN POWER.

Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson puts in a special plea for the inclusion of "Austria-Hungary as a Balkan Power." The writer does not ignore the welter of Austro-Hungarian home affairs, for there are two sides to the fact that Austria is a great Slav nation; indeed, this may be her undoing, for her action in the past will not be very readily forgotten. After all, Austria's troubles are within her own border, as Mr. Seton-Watson admits:—

For some years past her politicians have played with the catchword of Trialism—a word which is loosely employed to describe various schemes for uniting all the Southern Slav provinces of the Monarchy as a single unit under Habsburg rule. This is not the place to indicate the method by which this unity might be reconciled with a modified scheme of Centralist government such as would replace the effete Dual system. But that the task must be attempted, and that without delay, is recognised on all sides; for it would be madness to continue a system which directly challenges its victims to compare their own misgovernment with the triumphs of their free kinsmen across the frontier. From this to revolution is but a step.

The paradoxical cartoon below—showing how the spiritual forces behind the Balkan States have actually impaled the Power which trusted but to brute force and violence—recalls Shelley's lines:—

"The moon of Mahomet  
Arose, and it shall set  
While blazoned as on Heaven's eternal noon  
The Cross leads generations on."



Daily Herald.]

[London

Cross and Crescent—Turkey, 1912.

"And the meek shall inherit the earth."



Charivari.]

The Remorse of Europe.

[Paris.

Europe, who has allowed Catholic Poland to be torn to pieces, may take upon herself the interdiction of Mussulman massacres!



Kiadderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

The Battering-Ram of the new Knight of the Cross;  
or, breaking into the high door.

If the door should be difficult to open, Ferdinand—in hoc signo vinces!



Daily Herald.

Trouble in the Balkans.

[London.

[The Chancelleries of Europe are much exercised by the dramatic development of the Balkan Confederacy.]

THE CAPITALISTIC POWERS (in unison for once): "Why, the inconsiderate man seems to have grown strong enough to redress his own grievances! Tut! Tut!—this is very wrong-headed; he cannot have thought how difficult this makes it for us to find good moral justification for having a finger in the pie!"

## THE DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGN.

IN *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* of November 1 and 16 there is an article by Commander de Thomasson on the Diplomatic Campaign.

### ALLIED MALCONTENTS.

The diplomatic drama which was being played during the great military tragedy in the Balkans, by the Great Powers, might well be entitled "The Allied Malcontents," he writes. In the Triple Alliance, as in the Triple Entente, there was a feeling of uneasiness and distrust arising from the fact that more than one Power put its own particular interests before the general interests of the group of which it is a member, thus compromising European peace. From the moment that the Eastern Question was raised, it is extraordinary that the friends or allies did not agree on the mutual concessions to be made and the course to be followed in the circumstances which it was easy to foresee would be produced. As to the Triple Alliance, a coolness between the Dual Monarchy and Austria-Hungary has been brought about by the initiative of the Balkan Allies. In the camp of the Triple Entente confidence no longer prevails, and the French effort in favour of peace only met with a *succès d'estime*. One thing, however, has become clear. England has again become Turcophil, because of the turn which events in India have taken and England's desire to be agreeable to the Moslem League.

At Berlin Count Berchtold is reproached with having encouraged the Bulgarian offensive to enable Austria to advance a few steps in the direction of Salonica, and in London the question is being asked: Was M. Sazanoff quite sincere in deploring the misdeeds of the Balkan League? Some French journalists accuse England and others accuse Russia of being found lacking in "European patriotism," or, in simpler terms, of not having the intelligence to grasp the situation.

### ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

But in our day it is not the Chancelleries, but the nations, who make peace and war, and all little diplomatic moves perish before great national movements. One such movement is shaking the Balkans to-day. It was not the governments of the League which wanted war. The war was due to the force of a great Macedonian party. Similarly, it is one of those great currents of opinion which constitutes the danger of a difference between Austria and Russia. The Tsar may have his hand forced by the Pan-Slavist party, which has representatives even at the Court. It is the alternating feeling of confidence and mistrust which this party inspires in

Servia which explains the continual variations of Servian policy. The question now is: What will be the attitude of the Pan-Slavists in Russia to any territorial aggrandisement of Servia? The main objective of the Serbs is not so much Old Servia and the Sandjak, which are inhabited by a mixture of races, as Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the race is pure Serb. Referring to Austria and Italy, the writer points out that the Macedonian question is not the only one to be solved. Albania is equally important, and it was because of Albania that Italy was so desirous of maintaining the *status quo* in the Balkans and concluding peace with Turkey.

### AN OUTLET FOR SERVIA.

At the outbreak of the Balkan war the pacifists hoped Turkey would win, because it would simplify matters and enable the pacifists to go to sleep again on their soft pillow of inertia and egoism. Meanwhile, recent events must have been sufficient to convince them that it is by military force alone that the territorial *status quo* of a country can be assured. During the past six months the diplomacy of the Balkans has been much more advanced than that of the Great Powers, and one may suppose that the Allied States were prepared for anything, including their remarkable success. The writer examines the basis on which the Balkan States will probably treat with the vanquished, and outlines the changes which are likely to be made in the map of Europe. Servia, he says, demands the Albanian coast from the Gulf of Drin to Durazzo. Austria will not allow Albania to be touched, and therefore puzzles her brains to discover other economic outlets to offer to Servia—a port in Dalmatia, like Melkovitch, by which Servian produce might find transit by crossing Austrian territory, or a port on the Ægean, such as Kavalla. The Servian position would then be analogous to that of Germany on the Congo. The Serbs will have nothing to do with it. What they want is not only the free use of a port, but access to that port by a railway traversing Servian territory. The writer is of opinion that that port need not necessarily be Durazzo. The less Albanian territory the Serbs annex the better it will be for them.

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"A MYTH is the pure product of the human imagination, an attempt to express the wonderful and the mysterious." Such is the definition given in *Folklore* by W. H. R. Rivers, treating of "The Social Significance of Myth." So defined, a myth has chiefly been taken to refer to natural phenomena. Mr. Rivers shows how it relates to social phenomena.



## EFFECT ON OUR EMPIRE.

IN the *Round Table* for December a writer says that for many years it has been a belief among Mohammedans that there is a conspiracy among the Christian Powers to overturn the few remaining independent Mohammedan Powers and seize their lands :—

There is a prophecy of Mohammed himself that his followers, forgetful of his teaching, would at last be driven back to the original home of their faith, but that then, chastened in spirit, they would arise once more and conquer the world. Do not recent events point to the near approach of this day? Is not Islam ringed about by infidel powers, so that Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan alone are left—a compact group—the last protectors of the land where the prophet preached and died? We may not fear very deeply what these powers themselves may do. But there are 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India, and 10,000,000 in Egypt, among whom it is whispered daily that the British Government is a secret party to the conspiracy against their faith, and that the day of triumph, prophesied of old, is at hand.

The importance of these facts cannot be ignored. The defeat of the Turks, little as it may seem to concern us at first sight, will make the task of government in India and Egypt no easier, and will create difficulties of foreign policy in Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, and on the Egyptian frontiers, such as we have not experienced before.

## INDIAN MOSLEMS' VIEW.

THE author of a paper with this heading in the *Indian Review* tells of the outraged feelings of Indian Mohammedans at the action of the Balkan States in going to war with Turkey. He observes that for several months past the Mohammedans of India have been passing through a state of discontent. The unblushing brutality with which Russia was treating Persia, the apparently unprovoked assault of Italy upon the Turkish position in Tripoli, and lastly the disappointment of the Indian Mohammedans over the Moslem University, have all combined to create an atmosphere of restlessness among the Mohammedan subjects of the British crown. Regarding the life and death struggle between the leading Islamic Power and four minor kingdoms of Eastern Europe, which, he says, has considerably excited the already exasperated followers of the Arabian Prophet, he is of the opinion that :

The combined aggression of the Balkan States against Turkey is bound to create a profound impression throughout the Islamic world. If the Montenegrin attack brings about a general war every Moslem will feel an irresistible call of duty to help those who will have to carry on a life and death struggle in defence of their honour and their rights. The feeling would be as strong and natural as the spiritual and moral ties that unite the followers of Islam. Some of his life-longers have often tried to read into this feeling an aggressive political ambition or a burning hatred of Christendom. It is nothing of the kind. The Mussalmans desire nothing more than that their brethren should be allowed to live

in peace and freedom from the aggression of the racial and religious bigots in Europe. If ever a nation possessed the right to defend its home and liberties the Turks possess it to-day in full measure. In trying to crush the force of anarchy, organised revolt, and militant "confederacies" they would be striving to preserve the birthrights of their nationality. No Mussalman in whose breast there exists the least fraternal feeling that has been the glory of his creed can see unmoved the struggle of his fellow-Moslems in a just and noble cause. He would regard it as a great privilege if he can share actively the stress and burden of that struggle.

Yet we hear from other sources that the orthodox Moslems of India regard Turkey's reverses as a judgment of Allah upon the innovations of the Young Turks.

## GERMANY'S INTEREST.

IN the December number of the *Round Table* "a German authority" gives a German view of the Balkan crisis, and declares that Germany was Turcophile in a mild and temperate way, but would not be greatly excited if it turned out that she has backed the wrong horse. Her real concern is how Austria-Hungary will be affected. Austria-Hungary, if she preferred a policy of economic penetration to one of territorial expansion, might achieve this result with very little international friction; but territorial expansion could only be carried out by intimidation of war against the victorious Balkan peoples, which would have a very serious effect on Austria herself. Neither supporters nor enemies of her dream of a triple monarchy, Austro-Hungarian-Serb, are likely now to advocate the use of force. The disinterested Powers, Germany, France and England, formed their alliances for the sake of peace and not for the sake of war, and any policy driving them into war would be suicidal.

## "GLADSTONE'S VOICE."

IN the December *Cornhill* Mr. H. C. Thomson reviews the circumstances that led up to the war. The Young Turks governed well for a short while, he admits, but afterwards showed themselves to be just as intolerant, tyrannical, and cruel as Abdul Hamid :—

The Liberal party being in power in England, to them the Balkan Christians naturally looked for assistance: the declarations of that party in 1877, and again in 1897, justifying them in doing so.

Unfortunately, it happened that the leaders of the Young Turk party had created an exceedingly favourable impression in England. They had made many friends there, who were loth to abandon faith in them, and matters, therefore, were allowed to drift, and nothing was done, until at last the Balkan States felt that they must rely upon their own united efforts to put things straight; and so the Balkan League was formed. Had it not been for the memory of what M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has called "Gladstone's mighty voice," their faith then in British sympathy, their hope of British aid, would have gone from the Balkan peoples.



[Le Rire]

[Paris.]

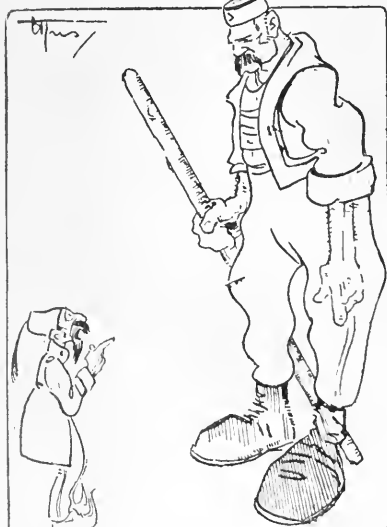
Poor Friend! The only chance of saving you is to shorten you.



[Daily News.]

[London.]

Hands Off!



[Charivari]

[Paris.]

THE TURK: "How you have grown in this short time!"

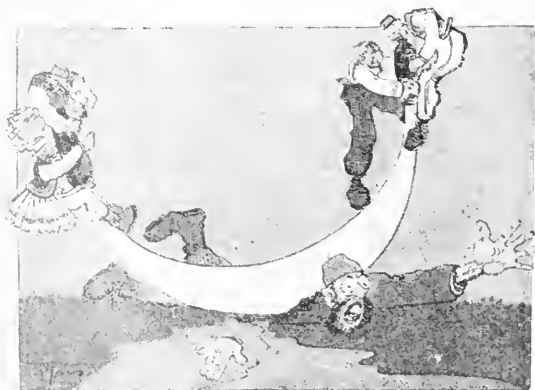


[Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

The Members of the Family.

THE BALKAN NATIONS: "Those gentlemen may advance—to see him put into the coffin."



[Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

The Latest Position in Turkey.



[Lepracaun.]

[Dublin.]

Protecting Powers.

"Now that these fellows have done the rough work, it is time that we should step in and divide the bone."

## THE FRIENDLESS TURK.

THE "eternal question" of the Near East absorbs the attention of many writers in this month's *Fortnightly*, and while many phases of the problem are considered, it is quite evident that no one can be found bold enough to suggest a reversion to the *status quo ante*.

"Politicus" surveys the whole field with a happy impartiality and condenses the issue to a consideration of the birth-rates of the countries most immediately concerned in the ultimate settlement of that portion of Europe which has been labelled "Turkey" on the school maps of the past generation:—

The excess of births over deaths is far higher among the Slavs than among the Germans. In Germany the growth of population is proportionately far greater among the 3,000,000 Poles than among the Germans. In Austria-Hungary it is far greater among the 25,000,000 Slavs than among the 12,000,000 German Austrians and the 9,000,000 Magyars of Hungary. The Slavs in the Balkan Peninsula increase at as rapid a ratio as those in Russia, in Germany, and in Austria-Hungary. In two or three decades the Slavonic Balkan Confederation should double its population.

The Slav has been the under dog of Europe, but there has been a great awakening:—

Thus, the Balkan War has been a factor of the most far-reaching importance to Slavdom in all countries. It has given to the men of Slavonic race that fervent hope and that confidence in themselves which hitherto they have lacked. A new spirit has been created among them, a spirit which is bound to destroy their obedient and long-suffering humility, perhaps their principal characteristic, so well described by Tolstoy and Turgenieff, which sprang from their sense of inferiority. Fired by the triumphs of the Balkan Slavs, they are rapidly acquiring a strong pride of race. The humble and oppressed Slavs of Southern Hungary have understood the significance of the Bulgarian and Servian victories, which they have celebrated with public processions and loud rejoicings, to the great displeasure of their masters and notwithstanding the prohibition of the police. The moral factor is of the greatest importance in diplomacy and in war. The success of the Allies has greatly increased the moral and material power of the Slavonic nations. It has created a powerful Slav State on the flank of Austria-Hungary and it has given to the Slavs of all countries a new sense of power.

"Politicus" traces the policy of Austria in belittling the Servian nation and prophesies that conditions will force the Balkan peoples into an alliance with Russia. He suggests that:

A collision between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States is evidently very possible. Russia cannot afford to see the Balkan States crushed by Austria-Hungary, for it would be a great danger to Russia to see Austria-Hungary dominating the Balkan Peninsula. On the other hand, the Balkan States cannot afford to see Russia crushed by Austria-Hungary, for Russia's defeat by that State would enable Austria-Hungary to acquire the Balkan Peninsula. The Balkan States are a necessary bulwark to Russia, and Russia is an equally necessary bulwark to the Balkan States. It is therefore perfectly clear that the law of self-preservation will compel the Balkan States and Russia to support one another, even if they do not enter into formal engagements with that object in view.

Developing his thesis, the writer foresees the ultimate conflict between the Slavonic and Germanic nations:—

A great war between the Slavonic and Germanic nations seems inevitable. The question only is whether it will take place earlier or later. German and Austrian statesmen may well ask themselves whether it be better to fight that war now or some time hence, and very possibly they may come to the conclusion that it will be wiser to fight without delay. The Balkan States are exhausted. Through lack of ammunition and of money they are at the moment scarcely able to enter upon another war.

## A KING WHO COUNTS.

MISS EDITH SELLERS contributes a chatty paper to the *Fortnightly* on King Charles of Roumania, a country which will shortly have its share of the limelight. The writer makes an interesting contrast between Roumania of a generation ago and now. Then—

The peasants hardly knew what it was to have enough to eat, even when the harvest was good; and they were brought face to face with starvation at once, and died off like flies, when the crops failed, so ruthlessly were they exploited. For, come what would, the tribute must be sent to Constantinople; and the burden of providing it was imposed on them.

Her position to-day is that of a united nation:—

Nor is it only the people of Roumania who have changed; their circumstances have changed as much as they have: they hold quite a different position in the world now from that which they held in 1866. Then their ruler was a mere vassal prince, now he is an independent sovereign; not only has Roumania thrown off the Turkish yoke, but she has established her right to manage her own affairs without let or hindrance from the Great Powers. Nay, more, thanks to her splendid army, she herself is become, if not a Great Power, at any rate a Power with whom the Great Powers must reckon, whose alliance they court. So strong is she now that she can even afford to stand aloof with folded hands while fighting is going on all around her; for she knows that, when the fighting is over, even though she may never have struck a blow, no one will dare deny her her fair share of the spoil.

The moving spirit of this wonderful reformation has been the King, who has steered the vessel of State through troubled waters. Miss Sellers certainly contrives to give an impression that King Charles is among the supermen who can master Fate and have little room for the sentiments of the average human. Of his marriage she says:—

So overwhelmed with work and with worries was he that, although he must marry, he had no time in which to choose a wife for himself, but must leave the task of choosing one to the Crown Prince Frederic. He could not have left it in better hands, as the result shows; for, although it was a case of wedding in haste—he was betrothed to Princess Elisabeth of Wied the day he first saw her—there has been no repenting at leisure.

Roumania's troubles would seem to be behind

her, and for this she is much indebted to her King and his good work may yet receive a more general recognition, for

It almost seems as if, for the second time in his life, King Carol is to have a supreme stroke of good luck. Years ago, just when his soldiers were ready for fighting, he was given the chance of proving how well he had trained them; and now that his whole people are ready for work of another sort, he may perhaps have the chance of showing that in labouring among them he has not laboured in vain. Should the mission be given to her, Roumania may be trusted to do good service for law and order, for righteous dealing, too, and culture, among those turbulent races with whom her lot is cast.

## OBSOLETE DIPLOMACY.

A STRIKING article, unsigned, on present-day diplomacy in connection with the Balkan crisis appears in the first November issue of *La Revue*.

### HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The Near Eastern question having been raised once more, all thoughtful minds ought to protest against the mean and unstable solution which diplomacy is trying to force on the belligerents. To promise to localise the war is not to establish lasting peace. To establish definitely European peace, the solution of only two problems is really necessary—that of Alsace-Lorraine and that of the Near East. Franco-German reconciliation, on the basis of justice and equity, may be postponed a little longer, the conscience of the two nations agreeing to reject the hazardous and bloody solution of a war. But in the Near East the situation is quite different. It is not merely a question of maintaining the position of two Great Powers; the interests of the entire West are entangled on Balkan territory.

### THE BEST EXAMPLE OF FAILURE.

Diplomacy has done next to nothing to promote order throughout the world. Armed peace is one of the most costly and atrocious stupidities which humanity has ever had to endure. Everything around us progresses except diplomacy. Reduced to its old immoral and degrading procedure of half-measures, it is the unique domain for the preservation of misunderstandings and dangers of explosion. The Near East is the best illustration of diplomatic failure. Everyone considers the present war right, yet it will cause serious destruction and loss of life. But what does it matter? The great Christian Powers will not care, provided it remains absolutely sterile and useless.

### BRUTAL EGOISM.

The *status quo*—that is the dream and the programme of diplomacy. What a contrast

between the idea of justice which animates nations and the brutal egoism of diplomatists! Turkey is disorganised and incapable of assuring justice and order, thanks to the rival action of the Powers, and yet we are promised that this state of things shall continue in the name of the principle of Ottoman integrity! And it is Austria, Italy, Russia, England, and France—all of them nations who have been enriched by the spoils of the "Sick Man"—who desire to impose this principle on the Balkan nations. True, the Oriental knot which diplomacy has complicated, and is complicating, is difficult to undo. But does not Europe maintain battalions of diplomatists whom she overwhelms with honours and glory? And the sovereigns, what are they doing? Difficulties exist only to be overcome.

### WANTED—A STATESMAN.

Should the Great Powers decide to intervene, it will be their imperious duty to settle once for all the questions pending, and to save the honour of Europe and the principle of international justice. Many things are favourable to the creation of a solid peace, and there is the Hague Tribunal, which in the last resource might smooth down the insurmountable difficulties of a conference. But is there a statesman to be found capable of grasping the events from an elevated point of view and of disregarding passing satisfaction in order to consider only the verdict of history and the true interest of the nations?

## POSITIVIST VIEW.

PROFESSOR BEESLY, in the *Positivist Review*, confesses to have warmly welcomed the Turkish revolution. He now declares that history will picture the whole period of the revolutionary government as a continuous march tending always to a bad end. As to the future, he says:—

A Turk, like an Ulsterman, may at first find equality humiliating. But he must get over it as well as he can. There is nothing in it of which he has any right to complain. If the Balkan States remain at peace, Thrace and Macedonia may be expected to show as remarkable and rapid a progress—political, social, and economic—as Bulgaria has made since her emancipation. In these advantages the Turk may share, unless there is something in his habits that incapacitates him.

Greece will probably aim at naval rather than military power. It is to be hoped that all the islands inhabited mainly by Greeks will now be allowed to join her if they wish. Among these is Cyprus, which Disraeli embezzled when he was supposed to be in charge of Turkish interests at the Berlin Conference. There is an agitation for union with Greece, and we had better retire while we can do so with a good grace. Cyprus costs the British taxpayer £50,000 a year, which he pays for the satisfaction of painting that morsel of the map red.

## ATROCITIES—WHOSE FAULT?

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, in the *Nineteenth Century*, appears as a thoroughgoing advocate of the Turk. Never, he says, in the history of Islam have subject Christians suffered persecution for their faith. The atrocities which have shocked the world from time to time in the last century were due to foreign interference of a particularly intimate and galling character. The Christians being almost everywhere pampered, the Mohammedans neglected and downtrodden, the Moslem worm turned at last in massacre and outrage! He thinks it "a great misfortune for the British Empire that a Moslem Power, the Khalifate, should be put down for the mere wish to practise what we have for years been preaching—a nationality that shall be independent of religious differences. For it comes to that. In the four years since religious toleration was proclaimed in Turkey, Turkey has had a number of assailants, no defender." He fears that in any settlement arranged by Christian Europe the claims of the Mohammedan may be ignored, and he deeply regrets that England, with her millions of Mohammedans, has no settled Moslem policy.

## WHERE EUROPE COMES IN.

"THE Balkan Crisis in a Nutshell" is presented by Mr. J. W. Ozanne in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says "it was through the dissensions of Greeks, Slavs, and of Bulgarians, who are of the Ugrian race, and therefore quite distinct, that the Ottomans were enabled to establish their empire in the Balkan Peninsula. It was owing to their rivalry that it was maintained." Now these rivals have united, and the Turkish Empire has collapsed. Against the common opinion, Mr. Ozanne declares that

Europe has a right to interfere in the Balkan affairs. For Europe saved Servia from the result of her war with Turkey in 1876, and again after her defeat by Bulgaria at Slienitz; Europe saved Greece after her crushing defeat by Turkey in 1897.

## ARBITRATION VERSUS WAR.

A VERY thoughtful article in the *Round Table* for December on arbitration and war refers to the view taken by President Taft and American public opinion, that the question of Panama tolls and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty should not be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, and says, "If this is the view taken by the nation which prides itself on being the leading advocate of universal arbitration, in a case which simply involves the interpretation of a treaty," we cannot be surprised that arbitration was not invoked in the Balkan War. The writer says: "So long as national patriotism takes precedence in men's hearts over the love of humanity, as it does and will for many a long day, so long will war remain as the final judge between the nations." The writer thus sums up the whole matter:—

Arbitration is no cure for war so long as there is no agreement between nations to substitute arbitration for war, and no power strong enough to enforce such an agreement if made. So long as the world is divided into peoples as passionately attached to their national individuality and independence as they are to-day, no such agreement can be made and no such power can be established. Meanwhile the nations are in the position of the strong man armed keeping his palace. When a stronger than he shall come he shall divide his spoils. The only security for a nation's peace is its own strength for self-defence; and its best guarantee that it will not be attacked is to make the attempt too dangerous for any possible foe to undertake it. For this reason armaments to-day, instead of being a menace to peace, are its best protection. Any nation which, lulled by dreams of the early coming of universal peace, neglects to prepare for possible war is only inviting a stronger neighbour to use its own strength in the day of quarrel.

## In Memoriam.

The many admirers of the late WILLIAM T. STEAD will be glad to know that Mr. P. Bryant Baker, the well-known sculptor, has completed a very successful study of the founder of *The Review of Reviews*. The bust can be seen at the artist's studio at 404, Fulham Road, London, and is a life-like presentment. Mr. Baker has recently executed several commissions for Royalty, the most notable being the bust of King Edward for Marlborough House, a full-sized statue of the late King for Huddersfield (recently unveiled by King George), and yet another for the Westminster County Hall.



## THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

### THE FEMINIST OF FRANCE.

THE interesting thing about French feminism, writes Ethel Dean Rockwell in the November number of the *Century Magazine*, is that the French feminist is instinctively individual, always French.

In England the feminist bends all her energies to winning the suffrage and being able to carry reforms by Act of Parliament; in France the feminist takes little part in political campaigns. In England women are working for the cause of all women rather than for individual advantage; in France women appear to be working more for their own benefit than for humanity. Measured by American standards, or those of northern countries, Frenchwomen, considers the writer, have still far to travel to reach the point where these were fifty years ago. Americans accept liberty of thought and action as a matter of course, also equal opportunities for study and work and the respect of men. Frenchwomen do not yet possess these blessings, and the causes are stated to be chiefly social, civil, and religious. In Latin countries men have generally treated women with gallantry, but not respect, and in France the bargaining about the dowry has added sordidness. The principle of the subjection of woman to the authority of man, fast bound in civil law by the Napoleonic Code, has been largely emphasised by the Church. The passive virtue of sacrifice has been consistently developed.

#### CHANGES WROUGHT BY ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

Meanwhile, economic pressure has sprung up, and women in France have been forced into industry until sixty per cent. are now said to be wage-earners. Industrial conditions have been compelling them to demand recognition on the same basis as men. The tradition that every girl must marry or retire to a convent left too many women unaccounted for in the social scale. Four and a half millions of women—unmarried, widows, or mothers whose children are grown up—have no home ties, and are clamouring for the privilege of employing their energy in useful work. Another stimulating factor is the result of the separation of Church and State, carrying with it the dissolution of the convents. Previously the convents had been largely the refuge of unmarried women.

Certain classes of men have been strong and active supporters of the women's cause. French Protestants are in the forefront of sympathy for the movement; many literary men, lawyers, teachers, professional men in general, and some deputies and senators are with them. Play-

wrights and poets have done much to break down prejudice and widen the point of view, and the novelists have done their part. Add to this education and its results in science, medicine, law, etc., and it will be seen what a change has come over women's position in France in the last few years. In literature and art the progress made has been enormous.

#### THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

In the matter of the suffrage the progress is not so marked, but the most encouraging thing is the number of *hommes-femmes*—influential men who give devoted service to the cause. About three years ago the Voters' League for Woman Suffrage was formed, and it counts among its members two senators and nine deputies. It has been working for a Bill to give women the municipal vote. The Socialists are said to favour the vote for women, but their help does not seem to be of much value, since they are controlled by the Labour Party, and the labour unions are bitter and formidable enemies of women's entrance into either the economic or political field. The women's suffrage societies are comparatively small. The newer type of French women is thus interpreted by Madame Maeterlinck:—

It is customary to say that woman, influenced by man, perfects herself according to his ideal. But to-day, grown clearer-sighted, she seems to look over the shoulder of her mate and perceive what he does not yet descry on the horizon.

### HONOUR IN MEN AND WOMEN.

To the *Atlantic Monthly* for November Elizabeth Woodbridge has contributed an article on the subject of Honour Among Women.

She quotes Wordsworth's definition as the kind of honour that will ultimately be required of men, whether business men, lawyers, or soldiers, and as the kind that must ultimately be required of women also:—

Say, what is honour? 'Tis the finest sense  
Of justice which the human mind can frame,  
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,  
And guard the way of life from all offence  
Suffered or done.

In conclusion the writer says that so far neither men nor women have been able to build up, to a point of practical and universal efficacy, such a code of honour as Wordsworth suggests, but both men and women are now working towards. It is perhaps not altogether utopian to anticipate that what they have not been able to do apart, they may be able to do, with somewhat greater success, together.

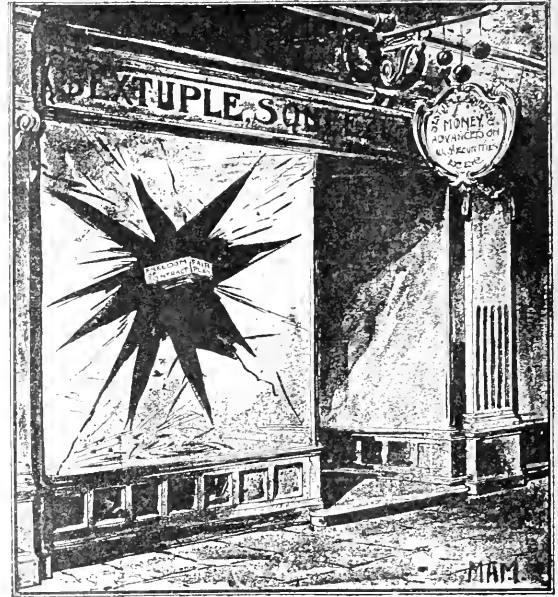


*The National Review.*

[China.]

**TURKEY:** Yes, so long as I was an old reprobate the Most Christian Powers did all they could for me; but now I am reformed they let anybody and everybody bullyrag me.

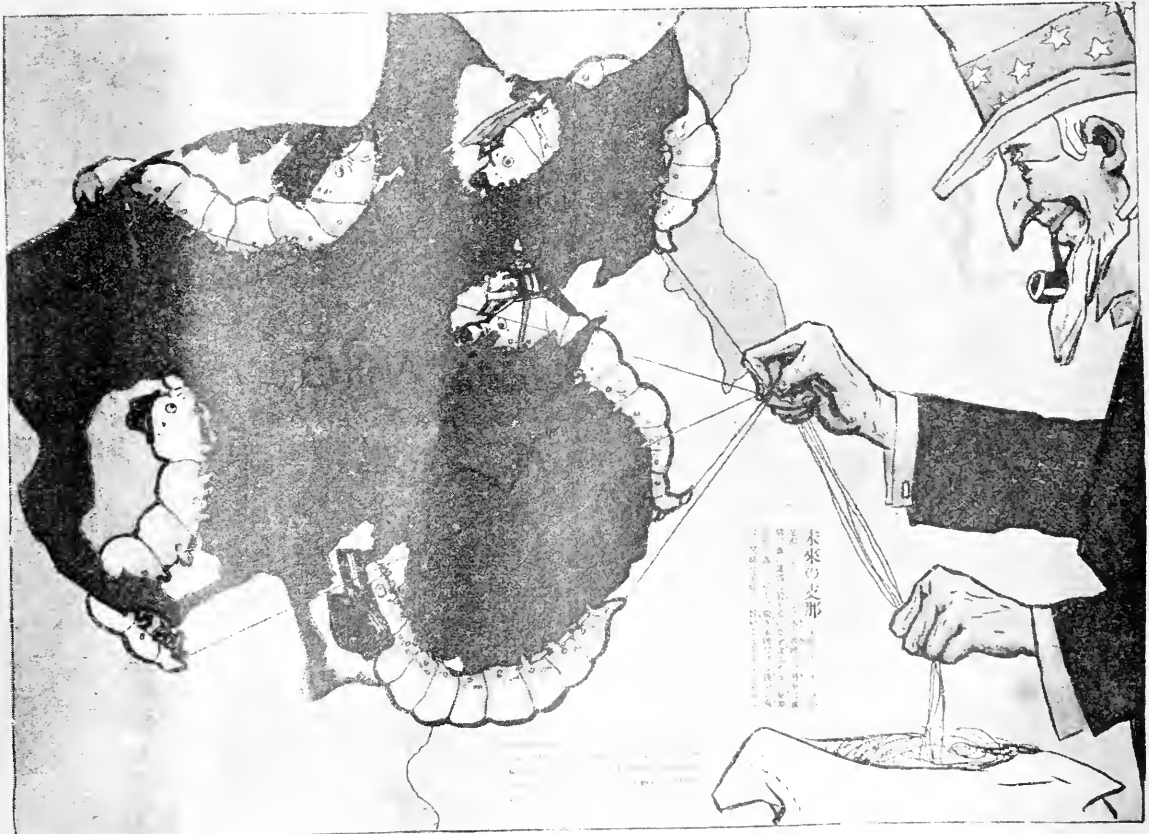
**CHINA:** That's very interesting; but it makes me wonder how I shall be treated.



*The National Review.*

[China.]

**The Independent Loan Brick and the Shop Window of the Six-Power Syndicate.**



*Pinch.*

**China's Future.**

[T. kyo.]

China will by-and-by be turned into a huge mulberry farm for the Russian, British, German, French, and Japanese silk-worms to feed on, while America will go about gathering silk from these worms.

## THE WOMEN OF CHINA.

THE idea obtains that in China the position of women is altogether inferior to that of European women, but apparently this is not altogether the case. Writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, Lady Blake points out certain respects in which the Chinese lady has the advantage.

### WHERE THE CHINESE WOMAN SCORES.

The Chinese lady's power over her children is greater than that of the English lady. When her husband dies she becomes the acknowledged head of the family. A Chinese son, says Lady Blake, would be shocked at the idea of turning his mother out of her house and relegating her to an insignificant "dower-house," while he and his wife took possession of what had been his mother's home probably for years. Such a proceeding would be called "unfilial," a dreaded term of infamy. The wife of an official has the right to assume all the insignia of her husband's rank. In some respects Chinese women of the working classes also have a better time of it than women of similar social status in England. To strike or kick a woman would, we are told, be regarded as an act of the utmost impropriety by any self-respecting Chinaman.

### MARRIAGE.

As to marriage, girls are not given much choice in the selection of the future husband, but the same holds good of the man in the choice of his bride. Marriages are made by match-makers, but mercenary ends are not the only considerations taken into account. The first essential is that the man's surname be different from that of the bride, for all of the same name are regarded in some measure as one family. As long as her parents-in-law are alive, the son's wife is subordinate to them, and the usually extreme youth of the bride almost makes residence with more experienced relatives a necessity. There is only one legal wife in China, but the necessities of ancestral worship have led to the habit of there being one or more secondary wives. In some cases these occupy separate houses, but when all live in the same house the harmony of the household is not always increased. The legal wife may be divorced on seven counts, but divorce does not appear to be very common. Should the husband try to discard his wife, and she could prove there was no reason for a divorce, he would not only have to take her back, but would be liable to be punished.

### HOME LIFE.

The Chinese are described as most affectionate parents. A child's education is supposed to be

pre-natal in its influence. After its birth the first lessons impressed on its mind are to eat with the right hand, to be deferential in manner, and unselfish in conduct. School education begins at the age of eight. The girls are brought up to regard marriage as their goal in life. The custom of destroying infant girls occurs only among the very poor, who cannot furnish their daughters with the necessary marriage dowry. Chinese women rarely leave the house except in a closed sedan chair, but their life is varied by the recurrence of festivals. Yet retiring and apparently timid Chinese women, cramped by convention, have pushed past all obstacles and frequently displayed military prowess. There is nothing in the status of women in China to prevent them taking an active part in public affairs. The seclusion in which they live is merely a matter of custom.

## WOMEN IN GREEK TRAGEDY.

AN interesting article by Professor Gilbert Murray, entitled "What English Poetry May Still Learn from Greek," appears in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November.

In reference to the women in Greek tragedy he writes:—

A remark of Coleridge is rather curious to read at the present day: "The Greeks, except perhaps Homer, seem to have had no way of making their women interesting but by unsexing them, as in the tragic Medea, Electra, etc." Here I think there is little doubt that we have simply moved beyond Coleridge, and thereby come nearer the Greeks. Yet his words are, perhaps, in their literal sense true.

The romantic heroines of Coleridge's day needed a good deal of "unsexing" before they stood fairly on their feet as human beings, with real minds and real characters. The romantic fiction of a generation or two ago could never look at its heroines except through a roseate mist of emotion. Greek tragedy saw its women straight; or, at most, saw them through a mist of religion, not through a mist of gallantry or sentimental romance.

When people are accustomed, as Coleridge was, to that atmosphere, it is pitiful to see how chill and raw they feel when they are taken out of it. As a matter of fact, Greek tragedy, as a whole, spends a great deal more study and sympathy upon its women than its men, and I should have thought that, in the ordinary sense of the word, it was hard to speak of Antigone and Deianira and Medea, hard to speak of Andromache and Hecuba in the Troades, or even of Clytemnestra and Electra, as "unsexed" creatures.

THAT Bergson is an idealist and a personalist is the position taken up by Professor Mary Calkins in the *Philosophical Review* for November. As she interprets it, "Bergson's view of Nature is allied with Leibniz's, Fichte's, and Ward's: he is, in technical terms, a pluralistic personalist." She grants, however, that more than one of his statements lends itself to a numerical monistic interpretation.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGE LOGIC.

To Mr. P. W. Wilson the *Englishwoman* for December is indebted for a long article on the question of woman suffrage.

## SUFFRAGIST WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

The most useful part of the article is that which refers to women and municipal government and the attitude of anti-suffragists, who lay so much stress on the value of the "domestic" career and make so little attempt to develop it. Out of forty-five women councillors in Great Britain, it has been ascertained that thirty-nine of them are avowed suffragists, two anti-suffragists, one neutral, and three unknown. This does not include three councillors in Ireland. Moreover, during the last year or two a very large number of Town Councils throughout the United Kingdom, including such important municipalities as Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, Leicester, etc., have passed resolutions in favour of the political enfranchisement of women. That is surely a mandate from the great cities which can hardly be ignored by anti-suffragists or others. Mrs. Humphry Ward and her friends are opposed to their names appearing on a Parliamentary register, but Mr. Wilson, at the time of writing, evidently had not heard of the woman anti-suffragist whose name had accidentally been put on the Parliamentary register at Bow and Bromley and who actually exercised the vote in the recent election to say she did not want the vote.

## POURING OIL ON THE FLAME.

In regard to the White Slave Traffic Bill and the attitude of the Government towards it, Mr. Wilson asks whether anyone seriously imagines that you can by such "kindness" kill the suffrage movement. It is not water for that flame, but oil. The House has, in fact, furnished an object-lesson of what the influence of the vote, actual or prospective, may achieve in directions of special concern to the unrepresented sex. At one period anti-suffragists urged that under a federal constitution women should vote for and be eligible as candidates for the provincial legislature, but they blocked that opening for public service effectually by rejecting the Snowden amendment to the Home Rule Bill. When brought face to face with their own logic they display quite as much hostility to the domestic as to the Imperial franchise. Generally speaking, the municipal register excludes married women, and thus they are also excluded from serving on local authorities. There are other restrictions to the activities of women in municipal work; for instance, in London, where a woman must be an occupier

(not a lodger) to get her name on the municipal register. Have the anti-suffragists, in their zeal, ever pushed forward any legislation which would admit the mass of women to share not merely in the duties, but in the privileges in this field, the beauties of which they have so much extolled? What, one may ask, are they doing about the Manhood Suffrage Bill, for instance, which goes out of its way to take away some municipal privileges which women now enjoy?

## A PRINCESS'S SCHOOLING.

A PRETTY character-sketch is that of Princess Mary in the *Woman's Magazine*. The author is William Armstrong, and his picture of Princess Mary's tastes and amusements and daily life is convincing and delightful:—

There is nothing precocious about the Princess. What she learns she learns by hard application. At eight she was a passable linguist; at twelve she received the compliments of the French Ambassador on her mastery of his language; German she speaks well. She has yet to learn Italian, but she is getting a fundamental knowledge of Latin and Greek, and the piano and singing. Books of adventure recommended by her brothers proved her introduction to literature, but her own tastes have now assumed definite form, with Tennyson as her favourite poet. It is said that Queen Mary once found her reading his *Idylls* when she should have been asleep. History, in particular all pertaining to Great Britain, is part of her training, entailing visits, together with her brothers, to the British Museum for research among its manuscripts. So, all in all, her outlook on the practical side of education has been both broad and serious, as befits one who may be a Queen some day, or at any rate will always occupy an exalted position.

One longing the Princess Mary has never had fulfilled, and that is her eager desire for girl associates of her own age. A year or two ago the idea was entertained of placing her in an exclusive boarding-school, or, at least, allowing her to attend the classes in certain public institutions, as did the Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught and the daughters of the Princess Royal. But even the latter plan was finally abandoned in favour of the constant supervision and companionship of home.

## ABOUT THE MISTLETOE.

IN the course of his paper in *The Woman's Magazine* Henry Irving tells us well-nigh everything about the mistletoe. Throughout Saxon times it was probably brought into the house at Christmastime with more or less ceremony, being suspended from the ceiling, not to touch earth, as its whole tradition has required, and so affording protection tothane and swineherd, to chance wayfarer and welcome guest, gathered in company about the blazing yule log. So on into feudal times, when, though still regarded as effective against wizardry, it came to be less associated with the spirit of religion, but rather with that of a profuse hospitality, merging into boisterous and unabashed revelry.

## SKETCHES OF CROWNED HEADS.

### KING NICHOLAS AS A POET.

THE first November number of *La Revue* contains articles on two Sovereign Poets—the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan and King Nicholas of Montenegro. In our October number we have already spoken of the poetry of the late Japanese Emperor, but an account of King Nicholas as a poet is of special interest now.

#### A GREAT LITTLE STATE.

On one of two previous occasions literal translations into French of some of King Nicholas's poems have appeared in the French reviews, but in the present article the writer, M. A. de Laumé, gives us some metrical versions which he once made at the request of the King. Accompanied by the warlike accents of a Montenegrin song, the King has seen his ardent soldiers, full of hatred towards the enemy, set out to destroy "the great power of the Mussulmans." The song dies away in the distance, but presently the sound of guns proclaiming battle resounds in tragic echoes in the ears of the soldier-King, and he murmurs: "How I should like to die in battle after having vanquished the Mussulmans!" To appreciate the conduct of the Montenegrins, it is necessary to understand the irreconcilable antagonism of race which separates them from the Turks—hatred of race, hatred of religion, hatred implacable, secular, hereditary, which smoulders in the hearts of these intrepid and invincible warriors and breaks out suddenly like a volcanic force. Montenegro is, indeed, a great small nation.

King Nicholas, accustomed to command his own army, must be cursing his old age which condemns him to a less active rôle. Nevertheless, he has enjoyed a reign of fifty-two years, and has rendered most important services to the State. Before his accession Montenegro had a very rudimentary form of Government, which Prince Danilo had begun to reform. King Nicholas has now completed that reform by creating ministries, schools, and tribunals; he has reorganised the army, and more recently he has endowed the country with a Constitution.

#### THE POEMS OF THE KING.

But, in addition to being King, a soldier, and reorganiser of his country, he is a poet of great merit. He has enriched the Servian language, with a number of works of high poetic inspiration, and the majority of them have been translated into German, Slav, and Scandinavian languages. His best dramatic work is "The Queen of the Balkans," and "Prince Arvanit" is highly thought of.

The poem, "The Death of Prince Danilo," commemorates the tragic event which called

Nicholas to the throne in 1860. Another, "To My Country," was written in Paris on the occasion of a visit to the French capital. A third, entitled "To the Sea," was inspired by the acquisition of the ports of Dulcigno and Antivari after the war of 1877-8. After the cession of Antivari a number of Mussulmans quitted the country so as not to fall under Montenegrin rule. But Selim Bey, one who swore submission, was greatly offended by a Montenegrin notable, who refused to pardon his cruelties to the Christians. Nicholas, desiring to reconcile his two subjects; invited them both to dinner, and in a pleasant and friendly way offered to read them a poem which he had just written. It was none other than "To the Turk," a poem in which he exalts the noble and brave character of the Turk, and asks that his past offences shall be forgotten. "Although you are my enemy, I do not wish to underestimate you; we must keep for each other the esteem due to valiant hearts."



*Nicola*

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.



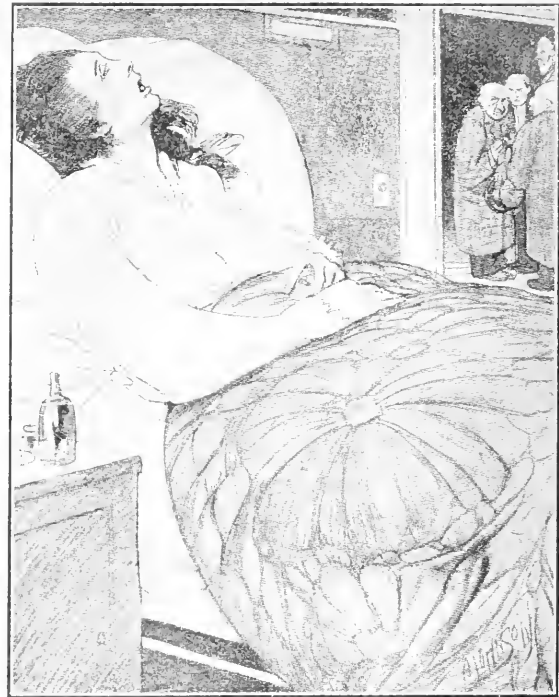


Amsterdammer.]

[Amsterdam.

### A Sacrifice to the Olympian Gods.

How the "Great Powers" imagine themselves with regard to the Balkans.

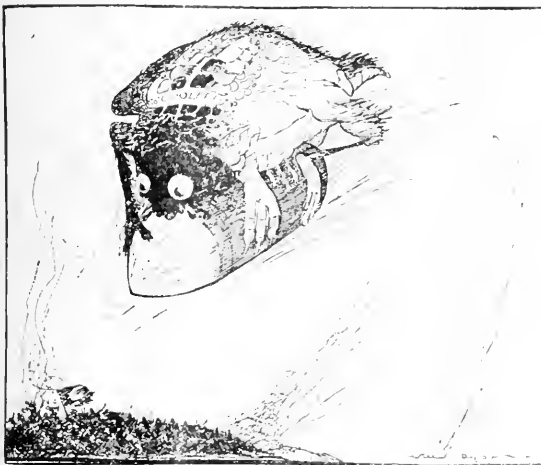


Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

### Localization of the trouble!

MADAME EUROPE: "The physicians think the worst suffering will be local. Are they telling me the truth?"



Daily Herald.]

[London.

### Comrades—Creusot and Cholera.

Military experts are vociferous in their admiration of the "effectiveness" of the Creusot gun in the Balkan Campaign. With the combination of cholera the spread of "civilisation" is now assured.



Amsterdammer.

### Cholera Pasha.

The Defender of Constantinople.

[Amsterdam.



## CZAR AND CZARINA.

THE *Cornhill* for December contains an unsigned paper describing a visit to the Czar at Tsarskoe Selo, the village fifteen miles from St. Petersburg where he mostly dwells. The writer was a member of the British deputation to Russia a year ago. He says that the whole appearance of the house was most unpretentious and unpalatial. Every room looked thoroughly homely. This characteristic is evidently that appreciated most by its Royal occupants. Both the Czar and the Czarina are said to prefer small rooms.

### "A COMPANIONABLE HOST."

The Czar was dressed in a neat dark green uniform, and wore only one Order. The writer proceeds:—

In appearance the Czar is very good-looking. Although not tall, he is very well proportioned and of fine physique. His hair is of brown colour, and I particularly noticed it was untinged with grey. His complexion is somewhat swarthy, but this seems to add to the character of his face. His countenance is particularly open, and his dark glittering eyes are keen and penetrating. There is a twinkle about them which adds a liveliness to his features, and his expression betrays an unmistakable sense of humour. There is nothing about him which suggests that nervousness which has been attributed to him by several writers who are evidently not well acquainted with their subject. He perhaps exhibits a slight embarrassment in conversation, and this is betrayed by his playing with the point of his aiguillette and an automatic movement of his foot. But, on the whole, his presence seems to convey an indication of power, and of a very strong personality. He has a charming and ingratiating manner. In his conversation he has the knack of putting everyone at their ease, and if it were not for a certain quiet dignity and an indefinable suggestion of strength, it would be difficult to remember that this companionable host is Emperor of All the Russias. He bears a certain resemblance to his cousin, the King of England; but the likeness is not so remarkable as photographs would lead one to suppose. He favours the Slav rather than the Dane in appearance.

### A PEERLESS BEAUTY.

The Czarina was attired in a flowing dress of purple velvet, which set off her stately figure to perfection. Her jewels were few and simple, and consisted of a rope of pearls and some amethyst ornaments. She is remarkably handsome, and her features still afford sufficient evidence of that peerless beauty which in former days was the admiration of an entire continent. Her stateliness and her grace of movement are singularly appropriate to the exalted position she occupies, in fact few women have ever looked the part of Empress more to perfection than she. Her expression, although rather sad, is reposeful, and without a trace of the nervousness and anxiety which it must have often been her lot to endure. Her dark blue eyes have in them an expression of kindness and sympathy. Her face when she speaks lights up with a radiant smile. She has the habit of inclining her head to one side, when conversing, which was characteristic of her grandmother, Queen Victoria. The Czarina has a quiet, soft way of speaking which is remarkably attractive, but the most noticeable characteristic is her wonderful natural dignity and grace of movement.

There is something tragic in the description of the Czarevitch as we recall the later "accident" which has left such protracted ill-health. The writer says that there does not appear to be a word of truth in the rumour that the Czarevitch is a delicate boy, for "a finer specimen of boyhood I have rarely seen."

## WHY NOT TELL THE TRUTH?

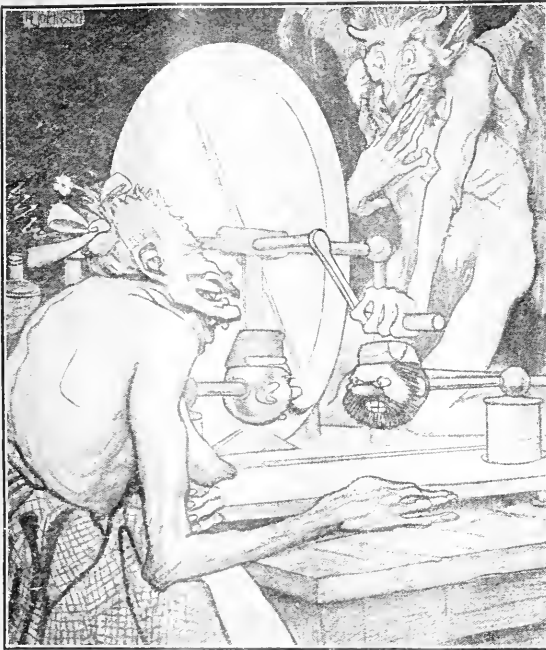
THIS is the question that Sir Harry Johnston raises in the *Cornhill* for December concerning Drake to begin with. In contrast with the popular presentation of Drake, he was not, says Sir Harry, a man of handsome appearance and splendid physique, but a perky-looking man of less than middle stature. Nor was he a well-nigh perfect hero. On the contrary, he did to death Thomas Doughty by a totally unjustifiable judicial murder. His piracy was indefensible even for his own age. Nevertheless, Sir Harry admits that he was not needlessly cruel to the Spaniards, and his attitude towards women was invariably above reproach, and he enforced similar behaviour on his men.

### THE REAL QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sir Harry goes on to say:—

Why in the case of Drake, of Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, the Young Pretender, and of people nearer our own day—Gordon, Abraham Lincoln, Livingstone, Queen Victoria—is it always sought to depict them in the heroic mould and temper, whether they were so completely or not, or whether the element of greatness in them, as displayed in disposition or in appearance, predominated always or was sometimes obscured? Does not this falsifying of history in the long run create an utter distrust of what should otherwise be the most inspiring of the arts—in sculpture, painting, and literature—the re-creating of the Past? For nearly fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign the official limner, the wood-block draughtsman, the obsequious sculptor, or the cartoonist was obliged to represent her Majesty in books, on coins, on canvas, or in statue or bust as a lovely young girl, or a matron of large size and over-ripe beauty. I remember with what a shock came to me Linley Sambourne's realistic drawing of the Queen's face in a full-page cartoon for *Punch* for the opening of the Fisheries Exhibition in the middle 'eighties. In those days photographs of Queen Victoria were not commonly seen in shop windows, or were carefully stippled, characterless presentments. Sambourne had the courage to draw the Queen's face with extraordinary fidelity and justness of line. One saw here no rapid matron of placid comeliness, but a sad, far-seeing, hard-worked woman of the world, a Ruler, even in small things, an autocrat: a human being of strong prejudices, jealousies, and dogmatisms; yet a personality so strong, so influential, that the student of character would have turned to look at such a face more than once in an omnibus, a church, or a shop, even though it were but the face of a short, sturdy, widow-woman, plainly dressed, and of no social importance.

Sir Harry objects that in the Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace Queen Victoria is portrayed as an Amazon or a powerful giantess, with the muscular arms and shoulders of a professional strong woman.



*Kladderadatsch*. [Berlin.]

**The Russo-Austrian Tension.**

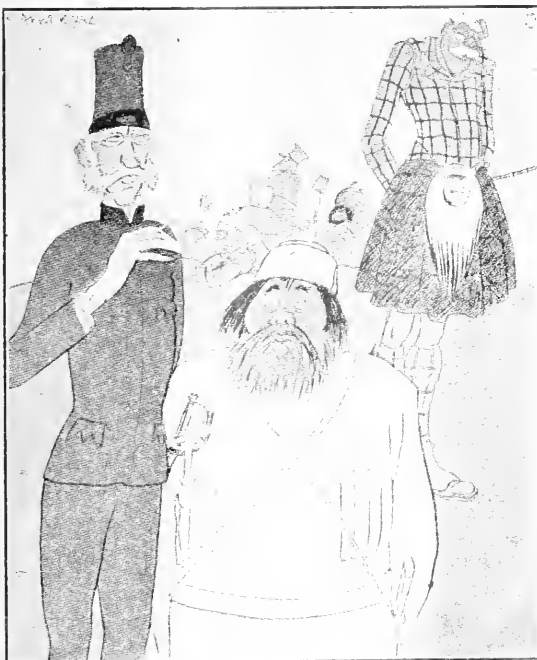
"Just listen to the sparks, grandmother!"  
 "Yes, Beelzebub; only go on turning, so that the current becomes strong, r."



*Kladderadatsch* [Berlin.]

**The Status Quo of Europe.**

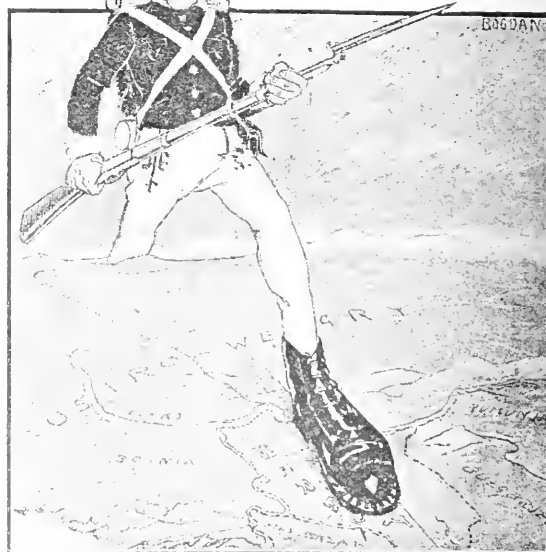
An extremely ticklish piece of rope-dancing music.



*Jugend*. [Munich.]

**The English Wirepuller.**

"Now, gentlemen! Your turn next."  
 [After the Balkan States, Russia and Austria.]



*Marcholt*. [Warsaw.]

**How Austria would like to treat Servia!**

## CIRCULATION OF IMPERIAL LIFE-BLOOD.

## MIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., advances his plea for migration, which he summarises thus:—

That emigration be regarded as an Imperial and not as a local problem.

That emigration be considered in its social, economic, and Imperial (defence) aspects.

That as in the Dominions immigration is assisted and under Government control, so in this country emigration should also be assisted and brought under Government control.

That the assistance should include grants from the Public Exchequer, shipping subsidies, loans to emigrants, contributions for training-farms, and any other "encouragement" necessary for promoting migration within the Empire.

That rate-aided emigration be co-ordinated and centralised, and all hindrances to the use of the rates for the support of children and boys on training-farms in the Dominions be removed.

That an Imperial Board of Emigration be established to take the place of the Emigrants' Information Office, to which Board a Central Bureau should be attached.

That the Dominion Governments give their sanction to Imperial Labour Exchanges.

That the Dominion Governments be invited to consider the question of greater continuity in their emigration policies, and be asked to institute a system of loans to be worked in conjunction with a similar system in this country.

That the Australian States, as far as possible, should arrange their shipping accommodation through the Federal Government, and that between the States in Australia and the Commonwealth Government closer communion be established on all matters relating to emigration.

That the approved voluntary societies be co-ordinated as far as possible, and their work unified with the Board of Emigration.

## HEARTS ACROSS THE SEA.

ALLEN GREEN'S article in *The Sunday at Home* will be received with joy by all who have friends and relations abroad. It describes the Christmas Day of our kith and kin under the flag in many of the earth's strange places. One thing interferes a little with the universal expression of the Christmas spirit in some of these out-of-the-way corners. It is troubling to remember that there are parts of the Empire where it is ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit at Christmas, and light until nine o'clock in the evening. Why, here they are in cricketer flannels on an Australian Christmas Day and in New Zealand enjoying a picnic under the blazing sun! Here are some of the Empire's Scouts having their camp at this time of the year; and at the Cape the summer is at its height, and in the up-country of South Africa the veldt is green.

## THE WHITE-HANDED EMIGRANT.

IN the December *London Magazine* S. L. Bensusan gives some useful advice to those wishing to try their luck in Canada. The different forms of employment are gone over, and the prospects and pay of several valuable new openings discussed:—

A small store of money and a good store of clothing should be carried, the first in case of emergencies, the second in view of the fact that Canadian prices are very high, and that cheap clothing is dear at any price. Board and lodging may be had for thirty shillings a week. This is about the lowest figure, and it is not associated with more than the necessities of life. Extras, of whatever kind, are costly in all parts of the Dominion, and the British agents of the Canadian banks place the cost of living for young bank clerks at about £100 a year. Living is cheaper in the east than in the west, but employment is more difficult to find. If it were not for the awakening west, with its huge potentialities, the "white-handed" would be well advised to stay at home. A few years ago the young Englishman who had mastered no form of manual labour would have had but a small chance of finding employment, but to-day towns are springing up every week in the west, and every town comes into being with the fixed intent of becoming the chief city of its province.

## GOLF STORIES.

IN the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. Laurence North contributes "legends of the links." He says that on the course and in the club-room the legend is in full swing. He tells several good stories. Two may be cited here:

Once upon a time, in a northern golfing city, the law was administered by a Sheriff of great kindness of heart. He had a favourite caddie, a sad poacher in his spare hours. This worthy was known on the links by his Christian name alone. One fine day, in Court, the Sheriff sentenced a poacher—who failed to appear at the bar—to five pounds or three months. A warrant was at once made out for the culprit's arrest, the Court rose, and the Sheriff went to golf. All that afternoon the caddie carried for him. As they drew near the last hole, a policeman appeared and seized the body of the caddie. "My hat!" cried the Sheriff, "are you the poor chap I sentenced this morning?" It was even so. Sorrowfully the prisoner departed.

The Sheriff was heard to murmur: "If I had only known—" Then, remembering his high legal office, he left the remark unfinished.

Next day, to everybody's surprise, the caddie was carrying again. As he did not possess five pounds in the world, his release caused some speculation at the club. But the general surmise as to who had paid the fine came pretty near the mark. It was noticed, too, that from that day the caddie gave up poaching.

The caddie's chastening influence on the conceit of players has numberless anecdotal examples. One of the best of these is the following:—

"What sort of game does Mr. Jones play?"

"He canna play nane."

"I'm going out with him to-morrow. I suppose I shall beat him."

"Na, ye will not."

## THE COLOUR QUESTION.

## IS THE NEGRO HAVING A FAIR CHANCE?

THIS question is asked in the November *Century Magazine* by Brooker T. Washington. It is not an easy one to answer, but after reading Mr. Washington's paper we are inclined to say that he is not.

In the South, certainly, the negro gets something like fair play. In the North, however, he has not only lack of opportunity to face, but cruel restrictions. How these restrictions operate is shown by the following:—

Here is an experience of R. S. Lovinggood, a coloured man of Austin, Texas. I know Mr. Lovinggood well. He is neither a bitter nor a foolish man. I will venture to say that there is not a single white man in Austin, Texas, where he lives, who will say that Professor Lovinggood is anything but a conservative, sensible man.

"At one time," he said to me, in speaking of some of his travelling experiences, "I got off at a station almost starved. I begged the keeper of the restaurant to sell me a lunch and hand it out of the window. He refused, and I had to ride a hundred miles farther before I could get a sandwich. At another time I went to a station to purchase my ticket. I was there thirty minutes before the ticket-office was opened. When it did finally open I at once appeared at the window. While the ticket agent served the white people at one window I remained there beating the other until the train pulled out. I was compelled to jump aboard the train without my ticket, and wire back to get my trunk expressed."

The law of America treats the negro more harshly than anything else. It is impossible for him to get justice. In the civil and criminal courts, judges, lawyers, and juries are white, and how is a negro to get justice under such circumstances when he has a case against a white man?

In Alabama eighty-five per cent. of the convicts are negroes. The official records show that last year Alabama had turned into its treasury \$1,085,854 from the labour of its convicts. At least \$900,000 of this came from negro convicts, who were for the most part rented to the coal-mining companies in the northern part of the State. The result of this policy has been to get as many able-bodied convicts as possible into the mines, so that contractors might increase their profits. Alabama, of course, is not the only State that has yielded to the temptation to make money out of human misery. The point is, however, that while \$900,000 is turned into the State treasury from negro-convict labour, to say nothing of negro taxes, there came out of the State treasury to pay negro teachers only \$357,585.

But, in spite of all these things, when the good is weighed against the bad, Mr. Washington's belief is that, notwithstanding all the defects in the American system of dealing with him, the negro in that country owns more property, lives in better houses, is in a larger measure encouraged in business, wears better clothes, eats better food, has more school-houses and churches, more teachers and ministers, than any similar group of negroes anywhere else in the world.

## THE NEED FOR INTER-RACIAL UNITY.

WILLIAM H. SEED contributes to the *African Times and Orient Review* a sturdy protest against "the darned nigger form of national insanity." The spread of colour prejudice, he writes, can only mean bitterness amongst the races of mankind, and it promises to perpetuate war, oppression, and all the evils of the past into the far future. It rests, however, on a comparatively feeble basis. Every white individual who freely associates on terms of equality with those of a darker colour is materially assisting to overthrow the social barrier upon which the whole evil structure depends. So important is this question that it is matter for wonder that democratic thinkers and workers have not taken it up from this side, and made a special point of social intercourse with our brothers and sisters of different races. It ought to be considered a duty, other things being equal, for liberal-minded Europeans to associate with non-Europeans, and to celebrate their mutual friendship and their determination to combat antagonism, to wage war against war, just as those Englishmen who are anxious to keep the peace between Great Britain and Germany, for example, never miss a reasonable opportunity of friendly intercourse with Germans.

## THE PROBLEM IN INDIA.

A PAPER in the *Round Table*, on India: Old Ways and New, declares that there is no more important and difficult duty before the Indian administration at the present moment than gradually and steadily to introduce a well-tested element of Indian material into the structure of the Government. This will ask much of the Indian Service in India:—

They are asked, for a greater end, to surrender in part the work of their lives to less competent hands; to stand aside even, and "endure awhile and see injustice done"; to pause, to argue and explain and coax, when they have been accustomed to command; and to abide patiently interminable discussions when mischiefs are crying out for remedy. And they will do it, grumblingly often, but loyally always. English officials worked out Lord Morley's proposals and carried them further than even he was prepared to go.

THE December issue of *Chambers's Journal* is a double number, the extra pages containing a series of complete stories by Mr. Frank Hird, Marian Bower, Mr. R. Machray, and others. The most important article in the number is an exposition of the science of eugenics; it has been contributed by Waldemar Kaempffert.

## SHIPS AND SEAMEN.

## THE CRUX OF NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

THE third of Fred T. Jane's articles, telling the plain truth about our Navy, appears in the December issue of the *London Magazine*, and has for its subject Naval Discipline. Mr. Jane finds it impossible to tell the truth about Naval Discipline and at one and the same time give the point of view of those who attack and seek to subvert Naval discipline. He maintains that it were better to flog every man in the Navy daily than to do anything to weaken Naval discipline by so much as a hair's breadth. The Navy is for war, and so far as war is concerned Mr. Jane is afraid that there is but one answer to the Naval Discipline question, and that is that it is the rankest insanity for the public to attempt to modify one jot or tittle of what "Naval Custom" may lay down:—

Punishments out of all proportion to civil law will still continue unless the public interferes, and does harm in about equal ratio to the goodness of its intentions. For certain offences it retains its modified and more or less (generally less) up-to-date edition of Richard the First's old Sea Laws. But to these through the centuries it has added a number of war-laws to which it still clings limpet-like so far as it may.

No admiral ever did more for the men of the Navy or showed a kindlier feeling towards them than Lord Charles Beresford. But Beresford never yet stood for Parliament but someone waved a cat-o'-nine-tails and shouted, "This is what he advocated." Nor has Beresford ever denied the accusation.

## GOOD TO AMERICAN SEAMEN FROM THE "TITANIC."

MR. J. H. LONGFORD writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on the manning of our mercantile marine, and points out that the percentage of aliens, exclusive of Lascars, rose from over 10 per cent. in 1870 to 22 per cent. in 1903, though it has since sunk to 15 per cent. in 1910. He says that the proposals that have been made for the bettering of the condition of the mercantile marine fell into utter abeyance until the national conscience was roused by the *Titanic* disaster. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised financial support for the technical education of boys wishing to become merchant sailors. While we are still hesitating in preparing men for competent seamanship, and while 20,000 men of all classes annually forsake the mercantile sea life, our American cousins have been going ahead with characteristic despatch:—

In the United States the lessons of the *Titanic* have not been wasted. A new Shipping Act has already passed the House of Representatives, and now only awaits the sanction of the Senate to become law. By it a limit is placed on the working hours of seamen, and rest from all unnecessary work is secured to them on Sundays and legal holidays while in harbour. It entitles them to claim at any time as an absolute right the pay-

ment of one-half of the wages that are already earned. It provides that the steerages appropriated to the crew must be duly constructed, lighted, heated, and ventilated, that every vessel having a deck-crew of more than twenty men must have at least one light, clean washing-place, properly heated, with one washing-outfit for every two men; and that a separate washing-place must be provided for firemen large enough to accommodate one-sixth of them at the same time, and equipped with a hot and cold water supply and with washtubs, sinks, and shower-baths. It also provides that every passenger ship must have a sufficient crew to man each lifeboat, and that every ship, whether steam or sailing, must carry in her crew a boy or boys who are citizens of the United States. The food in United States ships is already so good and varied that no legislation for its improvement is necessary. These quotations do not exhaust the provisions of the new Act.

## THE CORRUGATED SHIP.

THE latest idea in naval architecture is the corrugated ship, and credit is due for the discovery to Mr. Arthur H. Haver, of the Monitor Corporation. Captain G. S. MacIlwaine, R.N., in an article on corrugated ships in *The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, says that if he is right the birth of the corrugated idea means nothing short of a revolution in the building of the ship, whether pleasure, life saving, mercantile, or Imperial.

The corrugated ship differs from the plain ship in that she has two corrugations, or projections, running in a fore and aft direction below the load line. From the top of the upper corrugation to the bottom of the lower is thirteen feet three, the groove between may be said to be of similar dimensions to the corrugations. From the inner edges of the frames the corrugations project twenty-two inches; they taper forward and aft until they merge into the normal form of the ship's ends. It is not to be understood that any sort of corrugations will suit any ship, or that no more than two will be carried; experiments are necessary until the most suitable form is discovered. The claims of the corrugated ship have been tested and proved. Boats are afloat designed on this principle. The claims are: (1) That she is stronger than the plain ship. (2) That she is steadier at sea and that her stability is greater. (3) That vibration is much reduced. (4) That though her tonnage remains the same her capacity for cargo, both bulk and weight, has increased; that her construction facilitates the handling of cargo in her holds; that her cost of construction is no greater, and in time will probably be less, than that of a plain ship. (5) That she is handier, answers her helm more quickly. (6) That she is faster for the same horse-power, or more economical in fuel for the same speed.

## RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS AND PERSONAGES.

## THE DIVORCE REPORT.

## AN APPEAL TO THE BISHOPS.

BISHOP WELLDON, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, advises Churchmen not to fly into a panic over the Majority report, but to make a serious and active use of the years which must elapse before legislation is possible in order to crystallise public opinion in support of the Christian conception of holy matrimony. The Bishop would allow the one exception to the otherwise indissoluble nature of marriage which is generally held to rest on the authority of Christ Himself. The duty of the Church is in legislating for her own sons and daughters to stand definitely and finally on the authority of her Divine Founder. She must also call upon Christians to suffer hardship for the good of the State and of the Church. The Church, he thinks, ought to allow the religious re-marriage of the innocent divorced man or woman, but should absolutely debar from Christian marriage any guilty divorced person. The Bishop remarks that the majority have strangely ignored the ambiguous position of the child whose parents are divorced. He urges that the Episcopate as a whole ought to act as a Cabinet acts, by adopting a definite policy on this grave question.

## MR. W. S. LILLY'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a lugubrious and slightly venomous paper on "The Passing of Marriage." He finds the suggestions of the report as a further proof of the current "prurient and pestilential individualism, the direct outcome of the Rousseau philosophy." He declares that the re-creation of marriage was part of the work of the Author of Christianity, Who revealed to the ancient world the virtue of purity. The degradation of family life is a part of the general moral degradation which ensued in the Eastern Church on its separation from "the centre of unity." The so-called Reformation was a great assertion of individualism, with consequent slackening of the marriage tie.

## AMERICAN EXCUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Divorce has been most rampant in those parts of the United States where "the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion" have been most fully realised, in the commonwealths founded by Puritans and their descendants. Of these Mr. Lilly says:—

If the matter were not so grave, the causes for which the marriage tie may there be dissolved might be regarded as admirable fooling. It has been held in the Courts of that country to be cruelly sufficient to warrant such dissolution when a man would not cut his toenails.

and in consequence scratched his wife every night; when he accused her sister of stealing, thereby severely wounding the feelings of his spouse; when he persisted in the use of tobacco, thereby aggravating her sick headaches; and I saw a case mentioned the other day, in one of the public prints, where a man succeeded in divorcing his wife on the ground that she had taken his artificial teeth and worn them herself.

Mr. Lilly declares that the adoption of the proposals of the majority of the Commissioners would prove to be the beginning of the end of holy matrimony.

## A CURIOUS CRITICISM.

Mr. Lilly, who has hitherto represented the Catholic standpoint, may, it is to be hoped, be regarded as speaking for himself when he objects to the proposal that the sexes should be placed upon an equality in the matter of adultery. He says:—

It appears to me that this view is untenable both on physiological and on practical grounds. I do not deny that adultery in a man is as unethical as in a woman. But I do maintain that from the sociological point of view it is of far less moment. It appears to me absolute nonsense—or perhaps sickening cant would be a better description—to ignore the difference between the two sexes in respect of the erotic instinct. Man by his very nature inclines to polygamy. Woman to monogamy.

Mr. Lilly may speak for himself. He need not bring a railing accusation against man in general. Least of all should he disparage any endeavour to assert the Christian law of chastity as equally binding on both sexes.

## GENESIS UP TO DATE.

THE story of the coming of man is told in the modern language of evolution by H. M. Wallis (Ashton Hilliers) in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says:—

The concurrent testimonies of eye, ear, and nose point us back to a nocturnal quadruped peering short-sightedly and interrogating every tainted twig and flake of bark with his pointed muzzle, his great flexible, ever-moving ears meanwhile guaranteeing his safety. Racial advance was impossible along these lines. The creature had specialised to its limit as a lemuroid: a heritage awaited him—upon conditions: he must descend from his branch, hunt by day, develop his eyes and hind limbs.

Once upon the ground, and in daylight, the comparative values of his senses shifted: eyes were trumps: the nose gives no warning of a wheeling eagle: he began to detect silent and scentless enemies from afar. His eyes which had been microscopes became telescopes, but asked for a clear field. Finding his prone posture a drawback, and that herbage blocked his outlook, he began to lift his forequarters and then to go erect, not commercing with the skies as yet, but for the same reason that whip at the covert-corner rises in his stirrups to view the fox away. But a nose habitually carried five feet from the ground lost 50 per cent. of its sense impressions, and grew careless and inaccurate. As it diminished in importance the muzzle shortened. Meanwhile the neglected ear was growing comparatively untrustworthy; the muscles for erecting it were weakening, its conch



drooped, curled upon itself and shrank. The far-piercing eyes were growing discriminating, receptive: the brain behind them enlarged in response to novel needs. Fresh impressions had to be stored: the cranium rose leaving the ears below it. The fore limbs, liberated by the new erect attitude, armed themselves with staff and stone. The teeth ceased to be weapons, and diminished in size. The jaw shortened and weakened, its enfeebled muscles relaxed their pressure upon the cranium, permitting the brain to broaden. The mouth no longer went to its food, the food was brought to the mouth, and the head, released from sordid duties, was held continually erect, and became more and more the watch-tower of the sentinel eyes.

Step by step, with long pauses and periods of almost imperceptible progression, the transition was effected from a nocturnal, purblind, wide-eared, spider-armed, snuffling, timorous, quadrumanous tree-dweller to the up-standing *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the lowest form of humanity of which we have any fossil evidence at present. This way, at least, the phenomena seem to point.

But, the writer points out, an arboreal animal would never have left the trees while there was forest to home him, and goes on to surmise that physical changes in the surface of the land had broken up the continuous forest area. The next ascent registered by fossils is the Nuremberg man, hulking and heavy-jawed, with limited powers of speech if the jaw is rightly interpreted:—

For some purpose inscrutable, the Master of Life seems to have singled out from His brute children (and among them were beasts stately and huge and terrible to see) one that was meanly aspected, skulking, blinking, and small. "Behold your future master. . . . Do your worst!" Since then has not the Lord God in very sooth pushed His creature across the waste places of His world? Stern-faced angels, Hunger and Fear, paced behind the wanderer, warning him on from this and from that green resting-place along dwindling vistas of little centuries, while unnamed constellations changed above him and unsailed oceans deepened and dried. . . . The head of the column pushed on, touched its goal—Manhood; the beast has become human.

## QUAINT MEMORIES OF OLD LONDON.

In the *Treasury* Mr. Frederick Rogers, the well-known organiser of the Old Age Pensions movement, begins his reminiscences of sixty years. Born in Whitechapel, starting work at ten years of age, serving as a sandwich-boy, Mr. Rogers had in early life a first-hand acquaintance with the streets of London.

### A PROSTITUTE'S FUNERAL.

One pathetic custom of East London recalls the time when even the outcast had her public recognition. He says:—

When one of the sisterhood of Rahab died it was not unusual for her comrades to give her a funeral similar to that given to one whom death prevented from becoming a bride. A hearse surmounted with white feathers bore the coffin, and as many of her sisters as cared followed it in couples to the grave. They were clad in the old hideous black hoods and scarves, but white ribbons ornamented them, as would have been the case if the

person buried was engaged to be married. Usually, also, a guard of men of the kind who were called "bullies" walked on either side of the women, to prevent—so it was said—any hooting or stone-throwing on the part of the virtuous matrons of the neighbourhood through which the procession passed.

### PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Mr. Rogers also gives his recollections of a public execution. He says:—

The shouting, half-drunken crowd, the great black structure in its midst, the solemn notes of the death-bell, the roar of execration that greeted the wretched creature who came out to die, the quivering, struggling thing that a moment later was swinging in the air, and, but for the twitching limbs and the working in and out of the hands, bearing little semblance to anything human, all combined to form a picture horrible and degrading to all who witnessed it. The Evangelical preacher was there to improve the occasion and to distribute tracts, and at one hanging—not that of Mullins—I saw General Booth (then the Rev. William Booth, and not then the head of the Salvation Army) holding a prayer meeting under the scaffold.

Mr. Rogers adds that he was under the gallows of the last man hanged at the Old Bailey in public, and there was no great crowd at that hanging. The law for making executions private came at the right moment of public feeling. The reminiscences promise to be as valuable as they are readable.

## THE BIOGRAPHIC ELECT.

SIR SIDNEY LEE, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes of the completion of the second supplement of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He says that he is the sole survivor of the band of active organisers who set the Dictionary on its road nearly thirty years ago. None has shared the whole of that experience with him.

### ONE IN FOUR THOUSAND!

Of the proportion of selection he says:—

The new volumes maintain the former statistical proportions between the persons commemorated and the general population. The number of new names amounts to 1,635, bringing the tale of memoirs in the whole work to 31,755. Each of the last eleven years yields 150 recruits, and they come as before from all parts of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire. The tables of the aggregate annual mortality for the prescribed period show that, of every 4,000 persons who died at adult age, one finds a place in the national biographic record. The same ratio of distinction (1:4,000) prevailed through the nineteenth century according to the Dictionary's previous standards.

### THEIR LONGEVITY.

A curious relation between celebrity and longevity is pointed out. Sir Sidney says:—

Of the 1,635 men and women commemorated there, almost all of whom have given proof of mental exertion and were fairly successful in the affairs of the world, the average length of life approaches seventy years. Nearly four hundred, indeed, died after their eightieth birthday, and of these four were centenarians. It cannot be unfair to conclude that sustained intellectual effort is no bar either to longevity or to a reasonable measure of happiness in the course of life's pilgrimage.

## GENERAL BOOTH—AN APPRECIATION BY W. T. STEAD.

WITH his wonted sympathy and foresight, the founder of this REVIEW was one of the very first to recognise the potentialities of the Salvation Army, and his tribute to General Booth which appears in *The Fortnightly Review* will be read with universal interest.

Mr. Stead enjoyed the General's continued friendship for thirty years and rendered the Army yeoman's service in many a fight, and the estimate is the result of an unusual intimacy between two men remarkable for their daring initiative and total disregard of the petty conventions.

The little sketch was penned some time before the General's death and its value lies in the frank criticism of a friend who was a comrade and critic both.

Of the aged General Mr. Stead writes :—

He is the man who has been seen by the greatest number of human eyes, whose voice has been heard by the greatest number of human ears, and who has appealed to a greater number of human hearts, in a greater number of countries and continents, not only than any man now alive, but—thanks to the facilities of modern travel—than any man who has ever lived upon this planet. That in itself is a unique distinction. But when we have to add to this that he has called into being devoted companies of men and women in fifty-four different countries and colonies, and that he has done all this without any advantage of wealth, station, patronage, or education, enough has been said to justify the claim that in many respects General Booth is the most remarkable man living.

Many jibed at the Calvinistic quality of the General's creed, and Mr. Stead turns the point with characteristic skill :—

We may dislike his theology—the worse we think of it, the more our wonder should increase that a man so handicapped should have done so much. We may criticise his methods, but the more faulty his tactics the more amazing the results which he has achieved. We may doubt the permanence of his work, but it has at least come into existence, and the man who builds even a mud hovel on solid earth is greater than he whose airy castles of the imagination never materialise themselves into actual reality.

It would be impossible to calculate the influences which have run the wide world round as a result of General Booth's intrepid campaign, but to Mr. Stead, at least, he was a constant inspiration :—

As an example of what one man can do, unaided save by his wife, in the face of overwhelming obstacles, the career of General Booth forms one of the most inspiring and encouraging stories of our times. For what man has done man can do. General Booth has widened our conception of the possible. He has strengthened our confidence in the infinite potentialities of the individual. And if only for that he deserves and has received the gratitude of mankind.

## FROM "DEVIL" TO ARCHBISHOP.

THE work and personality of Cosmo Gordon Lang are delightfully sketched by Charles D. Michael in the December *Sunday At Home*. The Archbishop at the outset of his career, after leaving Oxford, went up to London and began to read for the Bar, "devilling," as the term is, for Mr. W. S. Robson, now Lord Robson. In this connection there is a story worth repeating. Not long ago Dr. Lang found himself on the platform at a public meeting side by side with his old legal chief, and the humour of the situation suddenly struck him. "Isn't it strange, Robson," he whispered, "that your former 'devil' should now be your Archbishop?"

His first curacy was at Leeds, and when he went there he found the assistant clergy living in isolated lodgings at some distance from their work; but before he had been six months amongst them he had induced four of his unmarried brethren to join him in starting a clergy house in the very midst of the parish :—

The place selected was a disreputable public-house, a well-known resort of thieves and other bad characters, which had lost its licence on account of the disorderly way in which it had been conducted. This was rented, and suitably fitted up for its new purpose. The tap-room was transformed into a dining-room, with the bar as a sideboard, and the bottling-room became a little private chapel. Here the five clergy lived, and under the direction of their energetic young colleague, the one-time resort of thieves became a veritable house of prayer, and rooms that had resounded with oaths and curses rang with songs and praises. The influence of the clergy after they had taken up their abode in this centre and citadel of sin increased enormously, so much so that it soon became necessary to build a new clergy house, and the old one was turned into a boys' club.

## THE LATE ANDREW LANG.

THE late Mr. Andrew Lang fitly receives in *Folklore* a number of tributes to his distinctions as folklorist and critic. The tributes are in English, German and French. The principal memorial notice is by Mr. Edward Clodd, who says :—

It is, then, in his original contributions towards the supersession of the philological by the anthropological method of interpretation that the folklorist and the comparative mythologist owe Andrew Lang an incalculable debt. And there is warrant for the belief that he would have accepted in this recognition the most welcome tribute to the abiding features of his life-work.

THE character of two very different persons long dead is discussed in the *Nineteenth Century*. Rev. Dr. Murray defends Cromwell at Drogheda from monstrous charges, and Lady Helen Graham glorifies Montrose as one who elected to follow "the heroic for earth too hard."

## THE CONCORDIA MOVEMENT.

THIS movement is explained in the *Oriental Review* by its originator, Mr. Naruse, President of the Woman's University, Tokio. He begins by stating that the Concordia movement is founded upon the belief :—

First, that different religions, different creeds, and different ethical teachings, though conflicting in minor points, are similar to one another in essential points, such as seeking after Truth and higher spiritual life; secondly, that though mankind is divided into different races, still there is a common ground upon which each race can understand and sympathise with the characteristics of others; thirdly, though the nations of the world to-day seem to have conflicting interests on various problems, they can find, if they try and thoroughly understand one another, a way by which each nation might promote its welfare and prosperity without coming to actual clash with others. The movement is an attempt to discover and promote the point of concord between different religions, different races, and different nations.

Mr. Naruse says it is a human weakness that belittles concord and magnifies discord. People quarrel on matters of small importance and forget great common interests. When religionists dispute about rituals they are forgetting that they worship the same God. When nations fight they do more harm to themselves than to their enemy. Why not stop these useless conflicts and urge mankind on the common road of enlightenment and prosperity?

Japan's leading men are enthusiastic about the movement, and the *Japan Times*, discussing the inaugural meeting, said :—

At the meeting it developed, we are told, that all present agreed on three points. To state them in our own words—Truth is one, though ways may differ of arriving at it, and all should unite in upholding the truth, by waiving differences of the ways. (2) The existing peace movements, good in their way, are inclined to be materialistic in their objects, as may be seen in the propaganda for disarmament or limitation of armament, for arbitration or for international economic harmony. It is desirable, in these circumstances, that a way be found to introduce a spiritual or ethical influence as a basis for regulating international relations. (3) It is most important to study how peace and fairness may best be maintained in places where international or inter-racial interests come in contact with one another, as in the case of Hawaii, the Philippines, some parts of China, etc.

"It is ominous that the most popular champion of orthodoxy should be reduced to a firework display of paradox, as if the very idea of orthodoxy being defensible were the most startling of jokes. Not so did St. Thomas, not so did the Cardinal of St. George proceed." So says Esmé Wingfield-Stratford in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* in a heavy tirade against "words without knowledge." Poor Mr. Chesterton!

## SCIENCE AND ISLAM.

IN the *Hindustan Review* Shaikh Ferozuddin Murad, MSc.B.A., M.A.S.I., shows how Islam has kept alight through the ages the torch of knowledge. Algebra is a result of the fertility of Moslem intellect. The work of Geber in chemistry is also well known to all. The Caliph Mansur and, in fact, several other Musalman rulers were fond of science; they had observatories built for themselves. Charlemagne is said to have received a unique present from the Musalmans. It was a clock with twelve doors, and at the lapse of an hour a horseman came out of each door, and this indicated the time of the day. Astronomy was specially studied by the Musalmans, and measurements of the diameter of the earth were made in the day of Mansur by the simple method of determining the difference of altitude of the Polar Star by moving through a known distance. The numerals called Arabic numbers are a standing monument of the scientific eminence of the early Musalmans. If we contemplate for a moment the utility of this numerical notation, and compare its simplicity with the cumbersome details of the earlier notations which it has supplanted, and again ponder over the fact that the Arabic system of numerical notation has not been improved upon even in these days of change and progress, the debt which the world owes to the scientific spirit of the early Musalmans cannot be overstated, and we see that Dr. Wallace has deservedly put it as one of the greatest achievements of man in the history of civilisation.

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As in New Testament criticism, so in Pentateuchal criticism, Johannes Dahse, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October, declares a backward movement has set in, "and it is possible that again in the future a greater portion of the Pentateuch than formerly will be ascribed to the time of Moses or to the oldest times of Israel."

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IS GOOD FRIDAY A MISTAKE?—Dean Haggard, of Iowa, discusses in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October the problems of the Passion Week. He declares that the day of the Crucifixion was not Friday, but Thursday; that the Sabbath which fell between the burial and resurrection was double—48 hours in length. "These double Sabbaths were frequent and well-known to the Jews," though as a rule entirely overlooked by all classes of modern commentators.

## SOCIAL QUESTIONS FAR AND NEAR.

BETTER THAN INDUSTRIAL  
ARBITRATION.

UNDER this title Hugh H. Lusk, in *The Forum*, gives a masterly review of the industrial situation to-day. He also submits a remedy. As he points out, the essential defect of arbitration as a cure for industrial disputes is that it is necessarily governed by a spirit, not of absolute justice, but of temporary compromise. A law that is founded on the radical truth that labour in all trades is of necessity the partner of capital embarked in those trades, and provides that the partnership shall be acknowledged and acted on by a sharing of profits, would have the valuable quality of permanency, as well as the sanction of justice. He says:—

The difficulties in the way of framing a law to give effect to such a principle are by no means so serious as might be imagined. The workers, it may be said, would, of course, demand wages, so that the capitalist who found the money to pay them would be forced to take all the risk, and at the best to get only a part of the profit. This, it may be admitted, has in it an element of truth, but is very far from being the whole truth. It is really a part of the old idea that the men whose skill and energy must be relied on to do the work are, after all, only tools, to be used and treated like any of the merely mechanical machinery of the trade. The idea was, of course, always a mistaken as well as a selfish one; it is now something more—it is impracticable. But even from this point of view the principle can be accepted. If it is said that wages must be paid, whether the business pays or not, it is equally true that the machinery used in the production of the manufacture must be maintained and new improvements must be added whether the market for the product is good or bad. The wage-earner is at least as necessary a condition of success as the machinery, and both must be kept in working order as the first essential condition of successful business. Hitherto this condition has been admitted grudgingly, but nothing more has been admitted; and it is here that reform becomes not only necessary but profitable. The worker must live and not only so, he must live in such a condition as will enable him to do efficient work.

FEEDING NECESSITOUS  
CHILDREN.

## HOW PARIS BEATS LONDON.

IN *School Hygiene* George Rainey contrasts the French and the English method of caring for the necessitous child. In London we feed grudgingly, and we supply food to children who are so poorly clad that in cold weather much of the benefit derived from the meal is lost. In Paris they set out with the definite object of securing the efficiency of the child at all costs, and money is spent ungrudgingly to promote it. Where it is found that food alone does not suffice, clothing is added, and, backed by the authority of the State, the schools insist that it shall be kept clean and mended. For £35,000

per year, working on the experience of the French, we could abolish rags in London, supply the children with meals, clothing, linen, boots, and proper medical inspection. Mr. Rainey shows in this article the full working of the system, and he draws a pleasant picture of dinner at one of the Paris schools:—

I watched the boys assemble for dinner in the dining hall, which forms part of the school building, and inspected a batch of about forty as they filed by. Every boy had good boots; their clothing was clean and tidy, and they were expected to keep it so. To protect it each boy is compelled to fasten a napkin in at the front of his collar before he sits down at table. I walked down the lines as they sat at dinner and was much struck with their appearance; they not only looked well cared for, but alert and vigorous, and it must be remembered that with few exceptions they corresponded to the necessitous children of the London slum. The menu that day consisted of soup, macaroni, and roast leg of mutton, each portion being charged one halfpenny to those who pay; the soup is served very hot and looked quite satisfying at the price. The basin is so constructed that the plate containing the second portion fits over it very cleverly and keeps the contents warm. I was invited to taste the meat and macaroni; the latter was excellent, and was fried in some kind of fat. The meat is cut into small cubes, so that it may be eaten with a spoon, and is rightly served out separately in exact quantities—35 grm. to each boy, 30 to a girl, and 25 to an infant. A master dined with the boys, apparently sharing their food, and perfect order and discipline prevailed. The meal, I noticed, was eaten leisurely and not gobbled after the London fashion.

## FOR COMFORT AND GLADNESS.

WE come again to you with our appeal on behalf of the poor children of Walworth, for comfort and gladness at Christmastime. To the poor, who have so little, a little extra means so much. And surely we who hail the anniversary of the coming of the Christ-Child cannot have much of the Christmas spirit if we grudge to those who suffer from lack of the common necessities of life something which shall bring them in tune with the message of the Christmas bells. The warmth of a cheerful fire, the comfort of an adequate meal, the little gift "of her very own" that makes so much of gladness to the child who has nothing: all these we want to give this Christmas, as ever. Think of what the gift of a toy means to a child who has nothing of her own! Only the other day we found a class of forty children, only seven of whom possessed one single toy. Will you help to bring some of the gladness that the Christmastide should bring into these dreary homes? Though so bare, many of them, of all material comfort, yet, too, they are rich in self-sacrifice and love and brave, patient courage. Will you help to make the burden lighter for them? The Warden, F. Herbert Stead, Browning Hall, Walworth, S.E., will be glad to receive your gifts.



*Daily Herald.*

[The Policy of the Foreign Office is, of course, kept a dreadful secret from the Labourer. His unimportant function is to pay the cost in blood and burdens in case of War.]

THE SPHINX: "Why cudgel your poor brain with my secret? Be patient, and one day, doubtless, upon your own hearthstone you will find the solution—in bombs and bloody suffering."



*Lepracaun.*

The only way—the Guillotine.

"It's a far, far better thing that they're doing now than they've ever done."

EXECUTIONER ASQUITH (facetiously). "Don't be nervous; just put your head in here, and we'll do the rest. 'Twill be all over in a second. Isn't it a grand thing to follow your peers?" ASSISTANT JOHN. "I wish Henry would put on a little more speed; we've several cartloads yet."

[During the Land Purchase debate the Opposition obstruction and time-delaying methods of bringing forward innumerable amendments to every motion failed, owing to the steady application of the guillotine, sheaves of amendments disappearing at each sweep.]



*Will Dyson.*

*Daily Herald.*

"Sighing for New Worlds," &c.

Asquith, the Young Alexander, who is attached to his Sense of Duty by Chains of Iron.

The Jauntiness of John.

The New David.

[The Florence Nightingale—or was it Sarah Gamp?—of Liberalism.]

The New David, whose methods have this advantage over those of the original David, that they entail no suffering on Goliaths.



## THE HAIRIEST RACE ON EARTH.

THE Ainu is said to be to Japan what the North-American Indian is to the United States. In the *Japan Magazine* these relics of a fierce and savage past are the subject of an illustrated article.

The author says that the Ainu of Yezo still preserves his swarthy hirsute appearance and his vigorous sinewy physique. The hair among both men and women hangs down about the shoulders, and the beards of the men, patriarchal-like, sweep the breast. The Ainu are regarded as the most hairy mortals on earth. As among most semi-civilised people, the women do a great part of the labour. An Ainu woman regards it as a supreme honour if she is able to support her husband. Many of the Ainu are polygamists, some having even ten wives. The original wife is regarded as the real wife. She lives with the husband, the others being more in the position of servants, and usually occupying separate houses. On certain auspicious occasions, such as a big bear feast, all a man's wives come together and work in perfect harmony for the happiness of the family. When two of a man's wives meet by the way they show affection by grasping hands warmly and by patting each other on the shoulder. The reason for polygamy among the Ainu is not sexual or for the sake of children, but chiefly to make a home for woman, who otherwise would be without shelter. One man had a wife at various places across a wide stretch of country, else on his numerous travels he would have no one to take him in and put him up for the night. Some women when left orphans, or fatherless, with a poor mother or relative to support, have men marry them as protectors. In fact, the more wives a man has the more rich and powerful he becomes in the community.

The Ainu has been long noted for his wine-bibbing proclivities. His favourite drink is sake, and the Ainu tribes have been more decimated by drunkenness than disease. In their cold climate and uncomfortable houses there is much temptation to warm up on strong drink. The Japanese Government is exerting all its influence in the direction of making the tribes temperate, and increasing their birth-rate; but habits of intemperance are very difficult to break. Like the aborigines of other lands, the Ainu are gradually decreasing. If they keep on dwindling as at present, in time they will become extinct. The present population is about 15,000. Everything possible is being done for them by way of education, and some of them have done well at school, just as well as the Japanese. There are Ainu school teachers, Ainu soldiers, as well as many intelligent and educated Ainu

citizens. During the war with Russia the Ainu recruits and officers did as faithful and efficient service for the Empire as those from any other section of the country. They are a unique race, quite different from the Japanese, and the Government is doing all it can to protect them, even from themselves, and to prevent them from deterioration and extinction.

## THE RULE OF THE DEAD IN JAPAN.

IN the *Japan Magazine* for November Dr. J. Ingram Bryan describes the most unique feature of Japanese life, its unchanging faith in the spirits of the dead, and its absolute submission to their rule:—

The happiness of the dead depends on the respectful and loving service of the living; and the happiness of the living depends on the due fulfilment of pious duty to the dead. That the dead need affection, and that to neglect them is cruelty, are among the most sacred instincts of Japanese life. Accordingly, each home has its family altar, its god-shelf where are enshrined the ancestral tablets, before which, every morning and evening the sacred lamp is lighted, the family prayers said, and food offered to the spirits of the departed ones. The ancestral ghosts are made happy by these amenities and bless those who render them. Hovering unseen in the glow of the shrine-lamp, the stirring of whose flame is but the motion of them, they guard the home and watch over the welfare of the old domestic circle. Their chief dwelling place, however, is in the lettered tablets which at times they can animate as a human body in order to succour and console. From their shrines they hear and observe all that happens in the house, share the family joys and sorrows, and delight in the familiar voices and in the geniality of life about them. They chiefly delight in the daily greetings of the family, and for nourishment vapour of food contents them. To forget them, or in any way to treat them with rude indifference is the most undoubted proof of an evil heart. They stand for the moral experience of the family and nation, and to deny them is to deny that, and to violate that is to offend them, and to offend them is the supreme crime.

Each Japanese believes himself to be under the constant supervision of the ancestral ghosts. Spirit eyes are watching his every act; spirit ears are listening to every word, to approve or blame. The whole of life, its thoughts, words, deeds, must be under constant control, as in the presence of the unseen:—

If while in the flesh a Japanese fails, he can succeed by joining the ranks of the gods. Thus voluntary death for some great principle meets the approval of Japanese ethics, and the spirit of the person so offering himself attains to godhood, becomes the object of veneration, and is not only made eternally happy by the perpetual homage of all future generations, but is enabled to bless posterity by answering the petitions of those engaged in the cause for which he died. Even a person of no importance may, through death, come into the possession of superhuman power, and become capable of conferring benefit or inflicting injury by supernatural means. Thousands of prayers go up daily in Japan to the spirits of those who have thus offered themselves in sacrifice to the gods. Since the death of General and Countess Nogi thousands have likewise flocked to worship at their tombs, and the crowds still continue.



## UNIONIST PLANS AND POLICIES!

FOR downright assurance "Curio" may be recommended for "honourable mention" in his article on "The Crisis and a Retrospect" appearing in the *Fortnightly*. The article is not strong in argument and starts with the lame legend:—

Once again the possibility of a sudden fall of the Government, and of a new Unionist administration, has entered into the sphere of practical reality. The Government has been badly shaken, and has itself admitted officially, to terrorise its supporters into an unwilling punctuality, that one more such shaking would prove fatal to the patient.

This is probably very grateful and comforting to gossip clubland, but as a forecast it is poor stuff, and is more perverse than plausible. "Curio" tells us that this "result" is the work of three men:—

The moral decline is due to the lack of popular zeal in the country for the causes of Liberalism as shown by by-election after by-election, for which Ministers are largely indebted to the oratorical brilliancy and untiring energy of Mr. F. E. Smith, who goes from election to election as the perpetual harbinger of victory. We have a leader, we have a Chief Whip, we have a great popular orator. Hence the Ministerial crisis and the imminence of a Ministerial débâcle.

Then follows a most discursive analysis of the great Imperialist campaign of Mr. Chamberlain, with sundry reflections on the sinfulness of "Little Englanders," but it is all rather cheap, for "Curio" is by no means as inexperienced as he pretends, and, while he has no use for Radicals, he unblushingly steals the Socialists' thunder when he naively admits that:—

We do not think to-day in the terms in which we thought twelve years ago. We have realised that the social and economic conditions of the people of the United Kingdom take precedence of any other political problem, not so much because they are more important than any other problem, as because no other problem can be solved in a successful manner without the consent of the industrial masses, who demand, and rightly demand, that an empire should not be founded on the social degradation of the majority of its citizens.

If Unionists intend to reduce this admission to terms of effective legislation they will have many supporters, but—there is always a but—when are they going to formulate the much-delayed scheme for Tariff Reform and other details of their much-advertised programme? One cannot help sympathising with "Curio," for he seems to be in real deadly earnest:—

These miserable men who call themselves Ministers are hardly worth triumphing over. What is worth having is the new idea of conjoint Imperial democracies combining to develop their resources to the utmost possible degree. If the next Unionist Administration can compass such an arrangement one would gladly exchange for such a settlement one's dreams of twelve years ago, when Lord Rosebery piped to us and very few would hear. But first of all comes Social Reform, for without that reform there will be no Empire.

## IS IT SO BAD?

THE House of Commons is trounced vigorously by Mr. Hilaire Belloc in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* in his last paper on "Reform." All will shortly be up with the House of Commons, he evidently thinks. He says:—

With very rare exceptions a man is returned to the House of Commons as the nominee of the Machine, not of his constituents; he votes in the House of Commons as the servant of an Executive (existent or prospective) which has in its gift salaries, contracts, jobs, "honours," and professional promotion. He is "kept."

To the question "Is the *personnel* of the House likely to provide a way of escape from the steady decadence of the Commons?" the writer answers:—

The squires are not enough, the lawyers abound, the professional gentry are disgusted, the money lenders and company promoters are the most vigorous, the mere registering voter the commonest at Westminster. And all this movement is growing, not failing. The House of Commons may exhibit a rally or two as dying things will, but dying it is, and that plainly.

Men may look to permanent officials or great employers for an escape. The second means plutocracy and the servile state. The Civil Service has been not swamped, but gravely "confused by the sudden addition of a vast body of nominated men, all the chief of them the creatures of the professional politicians or their wealthy advisers." There is, however, one way of escape:—

Monarchy is still an institution among us. The increase in the personal power of the monarch is the one real alternative present before the English State to-day to the conduct of affairs by organised wealth.

To the end of increasing the personal power of the King should be directed the efforts of those who fear most what may be called, in one aspect, plutocracy, in another aspect, servitude.

The writer admits that "the suggestion is violent, and any use of it is in the last degree improbable." He does not state what use is to be made of the Crown.

## MR. REDMOND'S LOST CHANCE.

A VERY useful survey, in the *Round Table*, of the course of the Irish problem, including the abortive constitutional conference, says that when the issue of the conference was known to be trembling in the balance there was no response to the Unionist attitude from Mr. Redmond:—

Had he spoken then and there, it is not easy to see how he could have failed to meet with such a response from the section of the Unionist Party and from the greater part of the Unionist Press, as would have given him possibly immediate victory, but in any event the key of the Opposition. As it is, the writer declares, "it is becoming more probable every day that before the Bill becomes an Act the country will have an opportunity given it of pronouncing an opinion on its merits."



Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.



Nebelspalter]

[Zürich.



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Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.

Faithful to her policy, Russia plays her part as reformer.

## FRANCE PAST AND PRESENT.

## NEW LETTERS BY MARIE ANTOINETTE.

A VERY interesting contribution to the November issues of the *Revue de Paris* is that by M. O. G. de Heidenstam of a series of letters which passed between Marie Antoinette and Barnave, and which are now published for the first time.

## FERSEN AND BARNAVE.

Written between July and December, 1791, the collection contains forty-four letters unsigned and in the handwriting of the Queen, and a like number of letters, also without signature, in the handwriting of a man, being the replies. The replies of Barnave were dictated by an intermediary, who exposed himself to the risk of having the communications discovered and his handwriting recognised.

It was the morrow of the return from Varennes. The Royal Family had returned to Paris accompanied by Barnave and two other members of the Assembly, who took it in turn to ride in the carriage and guard the prisoners. The Queen conversed with them, and especially with Barnave, during the journey. The conversation with him took on an intimate and almost familiar character, and he promised the Queen his assistance and devotion, and she assured the young Deputy that she would not fail to have recourse to his aid in case of need. Arrived at Paris on June 25, the Queen found the Assembly agitated and furious, while public opinion was accusing the King and Queen of having desired to stir up foreign Powers against France. The King was treated as a prisoner, and the Queen, who was closely watched, resolved to seek the good offices of her travelling companion. It was not the first time she had tried to come to terms with the Revolution. On the advice of Fersen she had had interviews with Mirabeau and others. Now Fersen, "the faithful knight without fear and without reproach," was out of France. After having organised the flight of the sovereigns, he had gone to the frontier to prepare a demonstration for them.

## FRANK DEMANDS.

Having found her intermediary, the Queen entered into communication with Barnave, and reckoned on being able later on to communicate the correspondence to Fersen. Barnave and the intermediary and others, when referred to in the letters, are designated by numerals. Barnave's first reply counsels the King and Queen to recognise that the will of the people is in favour of the new Constitution, and that the

King, in order to maintain the throne with dignity and win confidence and respect, must procure great benefits for the nation—for instance, the return of the *émigrés*, or at least the majority of them, and perform some act by which to show his recognition of the new Constitution, and explain in the clearest terms his friendly and pacific intentions towards the nation. The whole letter, indeed, is a most frank and outspoken programme of conduct and policy. But the demands were simply impossible.

On August 5 Barnave was still more candid. He told the Queen not to forget that it was she alone who could dispose of her destiny, that the moments were decisive, and, above all, that she must not place her conduct and her hopes in two different systems, but that everything she did must be clear and not give rise to different interpretations.

## SECRET INTERVIEWS.

The Constitution having finally been accepted by the King, the Assembly decreed the abolition of all proceedings relating to the flight of the King. On September 25 the Queen writes asking the Assembly to say very definitely that the King has all the rights which the Constitution he has accepted and promised to maintain owes to him. On many occasions the Queen expressed to her advisers a desire to see them and explain her ideas personally to them, and they also had a similar desire. But they were afraid of compromising themselves and being discredited by the Assembly, should it be discovered that they saw the Queen in secret and directed the policy of the Court. Nevertheless, a meeting was planned, but somehow it miscarried. The Queen waited in her room, but there were too many people about. Soon, however, a way was found, and several interviews took place.

## THE SCAFFOLD.

The last letter of the series is dated December 28. The Queen, seeing that Barnave was leaving for Grenoble, recognised the motives which prompted him to do it, and remarked that he would not forget the end of their last conversation. The departure put an end to the correspondence. A month later Fersen returned to Paris. He had been working at Brussels and elsewhere to arrange a congress of the Powers, and gave up his efforts at the request of the Queen. To him the Queen now sent the correspondence, begging him to take it away and preserve it. No one could say in whose hands it might fall, if she retained it. Fersen

took it to his sister at Löfstad, and there it has remained until the present time. The King was less prudent. He left a writing in a drawer which revealed the relations of Barnave and his friends with the Court. Barnave was arrested at Grenoble, and after a year in prison was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal and condemned to death. Five weeks previously Marie Antoinette, too, had mounted the scaffold. The letters which have now been published will prove, the writer thinks, how wrong is the prevailing opinion that the Queen's relations with the Constitutional Party were a comedy played to conceal the intrigues of the Court with the *émigrés*. Such an opinion can hardly be maintained after the publication of this correspondence, so honourable to the memory of the unfortunate Queen.

## FRANCE'S NATIONAL PERIL.

### THE DANGER OF DEPOPULATION.

IN *La Revue* of November 1st Dr. Lowenthal, a member of the Parliamentary Depopulation Commission, has a long article on the Depopulation question.

### 1910 AND 1911 COMPARED.

The official paper referred to shows a deplorable state of things, writes Dr. Lowenthal. The year 1911 compared with 1910 is characterised by the following demographic phenomena:—

Nativity has decreased by 1 per 1,000 (18·7 per 1,000 in place of 19·7).

The number of births has been reduced by 32,244 (742,114 in place of 774,358).

The number of deaths has been increased by 73,206 (776,983 in place of 703,777), the death-rate being 19·6 instead of 17·9 per 1,000.

The excess of deaths over births is 34,869 (in place of an excess of births over deaths of 70,500).

### FRANCE'S LOWER BIRTH-RATE—

Speaking of natality in particular, the important fact to note is that the decline is general among all classes, and that it is due to the "parental prudence" so ardently preached in the nineteenth century, and not, says Dr. Lowenthal, to any degeneracy of the race. The natality among foreign immigrants in France is equally low, so that the remedy for French depopulation is scarcely to be found in foreign immigration. In an interesting table the number of births per 1,000 inhabitants in France and in other countries is set out, Hungary heading the list with a natality of 35 per 1,000, Austria following with 33, Italy 32·9, Germany 29·8, the United Kingdom 24·7, and France 18·7. This rate for France is stated to be the lowest rate registered in any country since the creation of demographic statistics.

### —AND INCREASED MORTALITY.

The writer then sets himself to the task of discovering whether there exists any connection between depopulation and religion and politics, and concludes that no such connection exists. He makes no mention of possible social and economic causes. The really serious factor in France is that while natality has declined, mortality has increased at a tremendous pace, and this increase is more general than the decrease in the birth-rate. France is, indeed, one of the countries where people die the most and procreate the least. The mortality of children under one year is 175 per 1,000; from 1 to 4 it is 19 per 1,000, and from 10 to 19 only 4 per 1,000. The infant population for one year in France averages 675,000, and the number of deaths of infants equals in number the deaths of all persons between 1 and 19, the different groups of the latter representing at least 20,000,000 individuals.

### COMPARISON WITH OTHER NATIONS.

The mortality of France, 19·6 per 1,000, is low compared with other countries, but it is high when taken into account with her natality. The following table shows the position of countries with a natality ranging from 33 to 45 per 1,000:—

	Nativity.	Mortality.
Russia (1905) .....	44·8	31·7
Bulgaria (1900) .....	42·0	23·5
Roumania (1910) .....	41·2	24·8
Servia (1910) .....	39·0	29·3
Austria-Hungary (1910) .....	33·5	22·8
Spain (1910) .....	33·1	23·8

The countries with a natality below 33 per 1,000 show a lower mortality than that of France. The only exception is Italy, whose rate of mortality is the same as that of France. In New Zealand the natality is given as 26·2 and the mortality as 9·7.

### THE ONLY RATIONAL REMEDY.

In 1882, when Professor Richet uttered a note of warning about the growing decline of the birth-rate, he quite overlooked the danger of the exorbitant death-rate. France has always squandered her human capital, says Dr. Lowenthal. To fight depopulation she must lower her excessive mortality to that which other countries less favoured by Nature have attained. To increase her natality is a chimera scarcely realisable, since all other nations are experiencing a lowering of the rate, some in higher proportion than that of France. No country has done so little to fight against the ravages of disease. Her salvation lies in an energetic and incessant fight against avoidable disease and premature death, and her remedy against the national peril of depopulation is to be found in a rational and effective organisation of public hygiene.

## MUSIC AND ART.

RELIGIOUS SONGS OF THE  
CAUCASUS.

A SHORT time ago Madame Eugénie Lineff, a Russian teacher of singing and a well-known folk-song collector, made some investigations concerning the sacred folk-music of the Molokans (Tiflis), the Doochobors, and the Community of New Israel. The November *Musical Times* publishes the result of her inquiries concerning the Doochobors.

## THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

The word "Doochobor," we are told, means "spirit-wrestler," and the Doochobors are people who have been banished to a desolate region in the Caucasus for their persistence in following the precept of the Bible, "Thou shalt not kill." They refuse to serve as soldiers. During the summer months they have both to sow and reap. In these wet mountains only oats and barley are usually grown, and the crops have to be cut while still green and not above one foot high. Yet their wonderful capacity for work and their perfect communal organisation allow them to live well. They keep cows and sell horses and cattle and supply milk to the Armenian cheesemakers. Madame Lineff arrived on the scene on the eve of their principal festival, June 29th, the commemoration day of the refusal of the sect to serve in the army.

## BROTHERLY KISSING.

Early in the morning the people in holiday attire started in their fugons (large vans drawn by two horses) and formed a procession to the sacred cave where Lukeria Vassilievna, for a long time one of their leaders, had passed her days of meditation. The singing began with the eight beatitudes. An elderly woman with a strong voice led the verse with deep feeling, and then it was taken up by the congregation. This over, the men and women divided into opposite rows, and a new psalm was started and the ceremony of kissing began. The first two men, having shaken hands three times, gave each other a brotherly kiss; then they bowed to one another and to the women standing opposite. The next pair did the same, and the ceremony was continued to the end of the row. Then the women performed the same ceremony throughout, psalm-singing being kept up all the time. Madame Lineff recorded the psalms by phonograph, and succeeded in getting thirty psalms and chants in this way.

## SOMBRE MUSIC.

The text of the psalms is only partly taken from Holy Scripture. Composed by several

generations of Doochobors, they are sung entirely from memory. The life of the sect, full of persecution, is reflected in the sombre character of their singing. The melody does not flow like a folk-tune. Owing to the slowness of the tempo, the custom is to spread one syllable over several sounds and to give a peculiar accentuation to the most expressive words. As the singing progresses, the performance rises from *piano* to an immense *crescendo*. As an example of Doochobor singing, the music of a quasi-religious chant is given, entitled "Are Ye Doves?" The words of the second verse run:—

We are angels,  
We are archangels,  
From heaven-land  
We are the messengers.  
We are sent by the Lord  
Over all the world,  
All the wide world.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S  
NEW PLANS.

To the November number of the American edition of the *World's Work* Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has contributed an article entitled "What I am Trying to Do."

He says he is now raising his voice in the wilderness of musical America with a view to providing opportunities for the great natural musical talent which exists in America. His plan is to cover the United States, and possibly Canada, with a network of opera houses. He considers his work will be greater than that of Mr. Carnegie, who has given library buildings and books, and that by giving opera houses and music he will give pleasure and build character and make of the world of his children's children a better place in which to live. Mr. Hammerstein repeats he has done with London, but he has this final ambition to carry the best music to the great American public, of whose appreciation he feels certain. At any rate, he is never discouraged. The article is largely autobiographical, and from it we learn that Mr. Hammerstein is a chemist, an engineer, and a musician. He plays the flute, the piano, and the violin; and he has composed music of merit. He has already built more theatres than any other man living or dead. His early life was not happy. Born at Berlin, he left his home while still a boy and sailed for New York in an emigrant ship. At New York he learned to make cigars, and much of the machinery now used in cigar manufacture was his invention. It was from the sale of one of his patents that he obtained the money to start on his theatrical enterprises.

## A PAINTER OF SNOW SCENES.

THE Art Monographs published by Messrs. Virtue have now reached No. 37, and the subject of the present issue is Mr. Joseph Farquharson and his work.

Archdeacon Sinclair, the writer of the letter-press, begins by pointing out that there is not one of Mr. Farquharson's pastoral landscapes which is not treated from the contemplative point of view. His work therefore belongs to two of the forms of landscape-painting mentioned by Ruskin—the pastoral and the contemplative. To many people Mr. Farquharson is best known as a painter of the snow—"the poetry of snow either in its suggestion of desolation, or of the endurance of peasantry life, or the exquisite beauty of rare tints of sun or moon on deep snow surfaces and seen through leafless trees." He inherited from his father his devotion to art, and on holidays worked in his father's studio. When he had reached the mature age of twelve he was presented with a paint-box of his own, and, spurred on by the acquisition, he painted a picture the next year and sent it to the Scottish Academy. The picture was accepted and hung. Some of the excellent technique of this early success was due to the instruction of Mr. Peter Graham. For twelve years the boy continued to exhibit regularly at the Scottish Academy, the pictures being scenes drawn mainly from his Highland home. The snow scenes, it should be remembered, often include flocks of sheep, admirably grouped. In 1885 Mr. Farquharson paid his first visit to Egypt, and the result was a series of pictures of life in that country. He has also painted several portraits. The monograph, which contains some fifty illustrations of Mr. Farquharson's work, is a very interesting number.

## PICTURED MUSIC.

THE Christmas issue of the *Woman's Magazine* contains a series of coloured reproductions from the paintings of Hayward Young. They are the painter's interpretation of his emotions on listening to Rachmaninoff's "Prelude," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Bach's "Fugue in G Minor," and Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." The painter explains them thus:—

For years and years I have had a theory and belief that the emotions aroused by waves of sound could be registered by an artist who had the craftsmanship at his finger ends combined with an imaginative temperament. Being first and foremost an outdoor painter and lover of Nature, I find that all good instrumental music has a wonderful and immediate stimulative effect on my imagination; and according to the form of music I am listening to, so do I see either beautiful sunlit woods and dales, lowering skies and wind-swept seas, moonlight and lapping waves, or rolling clouds and melancholy moorlands, suggested perhaps by some melody in a minor key.

## PHILOSOPHIC MUSIC.

IN an article on the Relationship between Music and Life which Mr. Gerald Cumberland has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for November it is claimed that music has been brought into "the closest relationship with life—a relationship that has its origin and hopes for permanence in the soul of man."

## INSPIRATION FROM THE POETS.

In Mendelssohn, Liszt, Berlioz, Chopin, Schumann, and Wagner we have a number of musicians of enormous culture, and it was as a result of the activities of these men that programme music became self-conscious. Literature and music became closely allied. Liszt went for inspiration to Goethe, Lamartine, Byron, Petrarch, Dante, Shakespeare, and other poets. Mendelssohn was affected by the contemplation of scenery more keenly than by literature, but, like Berlioz and Schumann, he also derived inspiration from Shakespeare and Goethe. Berlioz was attracted by the relation of heroic deeds, and Virgil and Byron originated several of his works. Schumann was inspired by Hoffmann, Rückert, and Schiller; and Wagner by Goethe and by the deeds of men of heroic mould. In the orchestral work of these composers a secondary place only is allotted to love, and it was left to the operatic stage to continue to make love the theme of inspiration.

## "THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA."

Putting aside both "absolute" and "programmatic" music, the writer goes on to discuss a new species of composition as represented by Richard Strauss's "Also sprach Zarathustra." Composed in 1896, it belongs to Strauss's second period, when he had freed himself from the classic tradition. He was, indeed, the first musician to go to a book of philosophy for inspiration, and of all writers who have influenced his outlook Nietzsche stands alone as working a kind of revolution in the composer's mind. In order to understand such "philosophic" music as the "Zarathustra" of Strauss it is necessary to understand the philosophy, as with programme music one must know the scheme. Thus music, which had first been fertilised by poetry, has now been fertilised by abstract thought, and in the future it will be an exposition of the soul of man.

W. D. HOWELLS, described by Theodore Roosevelt as the greatest novelist of our day, is, in the *Westminster Review*, declared to be the portrayer of Italian trivialities and American commonplaces.



## HOW A STAGE PLAY GROWS.

IN the December *Pall Mall Magazine* the author of "The Flag Lieutenant" and other successful plays, Major W. P. Drury, chats of the secrets of writing for the stage. His plots come to him in all sorts of places, and owe their being to all sorts of out-of-the-way things:—

Every writer, I suppose, at one time or another, is asked the familiar question, "Where did you get the idea for such-and-such a story?" or "How did you think of the plot in such-and-such a play?" Well, how did one? Sometimes, it is true, the course of a story or play can be traced backwards readily enough to some definite episode or cause. But, generally speaking, the progress of the work has been so gradual, so complex, that its origin has become obscured by the mists of time and thought. Yet I venture to think that the average story-reader or playgoer would be astonished to learn how microscopic, as a rule, was the seed which produced for him the means of so many hours' entertainment. A newspaper paragraph, a chance phrase in conversation, a face in the street, the name over a shop—many of the greatest masterpieces in fiction and drama have sprung from sources no greater than these. Blown by the winds of chance, a germ furnished by some such triviality of life drifts into a cell of the craftsman's brain, and instantly begins—quite subconsciously, it may be—to germinate. One may be absorbed in other work at the time, and, indeed, for a long time afterwards. Yet, hour by hour, day by day, in one's dreams as likely as not, that wayside seed swells into a definite idea, until, from the background of subconsciousness, it insistently thrusts itself forward to take complete possession of the brain.

## RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS.

THE Jaques-Dalcroze system of rhythmic gymnastics is described by Elizabeth Becket in a superbly illustrated article in the Christmas number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The history of the new system is, briefly, this: M. Jaques-Dalcroze, a professor of harmony and solfege, being an enthusiast, became dissatisfied with the lifelessness of his harmony classes. He ardently desired to make them interesting and to awaken enthusiasm in his students. One day, in thinking the matter over, he recalled the ease with which children learn words and music when these are accompanied by actions. So were born rhythmic gymnastics, the elementary exercises of which consist in marking the time of the bar with the arms, and the rhythm, or number of notes in a bar, with the feet. Every human being has a latent sense of rhythm, and by developing this much pleasure is added to life, and the movements of the body become more harmonious and graceful. Here gymnastics and music are united, perhaps reawakening the old spirit of harmony expressed by the complete balance of body and mind.

## THE DECLINE OF CULTURE.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS has some pertinent things to say in the *International Journal of Ethics* anent the lack of culture in modern life. A believer in the classical form of education, he says there is a falling off in man's desire to procure and promote the things of the mind, less thought than once of ideals, less enthusiasm for the true, the beautiful, and the good, less submission to these. He defines culture as the appreciation,

not contemplative alone but active and efficient, of the non-economic values. It is not identical with virtue, but involves that. It covers enlightenment, breadth, open-mindedness, chivalry, honour, generosity, magnanimity, justice, gentleness, devotion to principle, the courage of one's convictions, power to sustain, without courting it, loneliness, resisting popular clamours and mob movements, whether plebeian or patrician. Your truly cultivated man will put on no airs, neither take off any. He is not afraid of that which is high nor ashamed of what is obscure, having opinions but not opinionated, firm without stubbornness, fine yet not effeminate, respectful to the past yet no slave of tradition. He loves and courts above all things Truth, and with that, if he can find it, he will stay, with that he will live, and with that he will die, recking the minimum of what other men do or say. Faith is his, a view which bottoms reality in reason and spirit and equips righteousness with its everlasting yea.

## DEMOCRACY AND DEMAGOGUE.

WHAT ARISTOTLE HAD TO SAY.

THE opening paper in the *North American Review* for November contains Aristotle's remarks on the principles of democracy. Of the demagogue he says:—

Where a democracy is governed by stated laws there is no room for a demagogue, but men of worth fill the first offices in the State; but where the power is not vested in the laws, there demagogues abound. For there the people's voice becomes that of a king, the whole composing one body; for they are supreme, not as individuals, but in their collective capacity. Homer also says: "Ill fares it where the multitude hath sway"; but whether he means this kind of democracy or one where the many are individually supreme is uncertain. Now, when the people possess this power they desire to be altogether absolute, that they may not be under the control of the law, and they grow despotical, so that flatterers are held in repute; and such a people become analogous to tyranny among the forms of monarchy; for their manners are the same, and they both hold a despotic power over better persons than themselves. For their decrees are like the others' edicts, and a demagogue with them is like a flatterer among the others; but both these two classes abound with each, flatterers with tyrants, and demagogues among such a people. And to them it is owing that the supreme power is lodged in the votes of the people, and not in written laws, for they bring everything before them. And this they do because they have influence, on account of the supreme power being lodged in the people; for these are they whom the multitude obey. Besides, those who inveigh against rulers are wont to say that the people ought to be the judges of their conduct; and the people gladly receive their complaints as the means of destroying all their offices.

## THE POET-LAUREATE OF JAPAN.

WE have seen how the art of writing verses is cultivated at the Court in Japan and how a Poetical Bureau has been created to keep a record of the poems written by members of the Imperial Family and to arrange the poetry competitions. The head of this bureau is Baron Takasaki, the poet-laureate of Japan. In the November number of the *Open Court* translations, by Arthur Lloyd, of some of his poems are published. The following lines, entitled "A Friendly Greeting," were addressed to Lord Tennyson, while he was Governor of Australia :

Mountains and seas, with bars material, keep  
Our little lives asunder, as themselves  
Are kept apart and distant; but beyond  
The mountains and deep seas, the world of soul  
Unites our hearts with pleasure.

It is good

To have a friend that speaks a different tongue,  
And lives with people of another sphere,  
With different thoughts from those that I have known,  
And yet a friend.

When shall I meet again

My peerless friend, and grasp his great good hand,  
And speak once more with him as friend to friend?  
I know not when, but still I long and wait.

## THE NEGRO SINGER.

THE *Century Magazine* prints two poems by James D. Corrothers on the singer of the negro race, Paul Laurence Dunbar. Both are equally beautiful, and both show the regard felt for Dunbar by their writer. We give the shorter of the two :—

O'er all my song the image of a face

Lieth, like shadow on the wild, sweet flowers.

The dream, the ecstasy that prompts my powers :

The golden lyre's delights bring little grace

To bless the singer of a lowly race.

Long hath this mocked me; aye, in marvellous hours,

When Hera's gardens gleamed, or Cynthia's bowers,

Or Hope's red pylons, in their far, hushed place!

But I shall dig me deeper to the Gold :

Fetch water, dripping, over desert miles,

From clear Nyanzas and mysterious Niles

Of love, and sing, nor one kind act withhold.

So shall men know me, and remember long.

Nor my dark face dishonour any song.

A THIRD, with Charles Dickens and Robert Browning—whose centenary ought to be celebrated this year—is declared by W. R. Bungay, in the *Westminster Review*, to be Sir George Grey, "a man worthy to be ranked among the greatest of his contemporaries, and one to whom the Australasian colonies and South Africa owe much of their prosperity and stability to-day."

## WAIL FROM RICHARD MIDDLETON.

THE *English Review* publishes one of the last poems written by the late Richard Middleton before his tragic death. It is entitled "The Poet and his Dead." The first three stanzas may be quoted :—

I've lit my tall, white candles and placed them by  
the bed,  
Two by her little dancing feet, two by her nodding  
head;  
Ah, feet that dance not, eyes that see not, Love for  
ever dead!

I've picked my tall, white lilies and lined them by  
her side,  
In either hand a lily droops, a lily for my bride;  
She cannot feel them, no, nor see them, they watch  
her open-eyed.

And all the love God gave me, to spend in knightly  
quests,  
In pomp and pride of living, with her, with her, it  
rests,  
In her silent lips and quiet eyes and the stillness of  
her breasts.

## THE SIMPLE OF HEART.

THE *Oxford and Cambridge Review* publishes five stanzas by Mr. Charles Bewley, of which the first and third are here quoted :—

Somewhere beyond the borders  
Of East and of West,  
There lies a happy country  
Of hearts at rest :  
The sun shines gaily there,  
And glad winds sing,  
And in that far country  
A simple man is king.

For all men are equal,  
And no man is first,  
The rich man with the poor man,  
The best with the worst :  
All toil together,  
And all take their ease,  
Laughing and drinking  
In the shade of the trees.

OF Australia, the *Round Table* says, "Probably in no country in the world do the general mass of the employed work for fewer hours or get more pay and more wages. Labour in Australia has fought and won many battles, and is now enjoying the fruits of its victories." The writer acknowledges the many solid advantages the Labour Party has over its opponents. These latter, divided among themselves, have no definite policy in common excepting the negative one of opposition to Labour, which does not rouse popular enthusiasm.

# The Reviews Reviewed.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE inevitable articles on Divorce and the Balkans have been separately noticed, as also one or two others.

### 100,000 COUNTRY COTTAGES WANTED.

Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., laments the dearth of cottages for rural labourers. The official papers, he says, show that the only solution of the cheap cottage lies in the application of the principle contained in the Bill of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen—namely, the system of State grants in aid for building. It has already been applied to Ireland, at what appears to be much greater cost than would be involved in England. It is estimated that 100,000 additional cottages are required to meet the dearth in rural England, and on the Irish basis this would involve an annual loss of £208,000. The farmers everywhere lament the insufficiency of good labour; the cottages are too few, and often very poor; the labourer naturally moves to the towns and colonies.

### WHY NOT INDIANISE INDIA?

Mr. E. B. Havell thus ironically puts our message to India:—

"Come into our schools and colleges; we will send you European professors to teach you literature, science, and art. Leave your villages, you millions of hand-weavers; the handloom is a relic of antiquity; your salvation lies in the city. Come into our factories, with your women and your little children; we will show you the magic of the machine. We will build you great cities like Manchester and Birmingham. Progress lies only with capitalism and machinery. Work for us, you poor benighted artisans; we will give you all the blessings of Western civilisation." They are now enjoying a foretaste of these blessings in the purlieus of Bombay and Calcutta!

He seriously advocates:—

That not only technical and art experts but all Anglo-Indian officials, before they take up their appointments in India, should graduate at an Indian Institute worthy of the name, located either in this country or in India; so that the sympathetic study of the different aspects of Oriental life and thought should no longer be a mere question of personal inclination, but an indispensable introduction to the Indian Government services.

### THE REAL TRAINING FOR PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Stanley Leathes discusses how universities should prepare men for public service. Not mathematics, not natural science, not philosophy, not political economy, though each be valuable, forms the best training for public appointments. The two main subjects should be literature and history, including poetry, the drama, law, politics, and philosophy, together with systematic education in language and in expression. The best history schools in England

do not, he says, enforce the scholarly study of language as an integral part of the training.

### THE FUTURE OF SARAWAK.

Mr. Arnold White pleads that a benevolent personal government of the Brooke dynasty should be preserved by the Government, and that the land of the natives should not be allowed to be bought up by avaricious syndicates. He remarks:—

The *Dreadnought* that is to be so generously given to the British Government will be principally paid for out of rubber estates planted on the lands of the native inhabitants.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MENTION is made of the articles on the Eastern Question in another column, and for the rest the *Contemporary* placidly discusses Home Rule and Proportional Representation as though nothing else mattered. Mr. Erskine Childers writes with some anxiety as to the fate of "Home Rule in Parliament," but is willing to extract comfort from the Unionist condemnation of some of the limitations proposed by the Government. He says:—

It is here that the hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Irish question lie. This Bill ought to, and will, pass through the House of Commons. The Government have the constitutional power to pass it unaltered into law. But if, either before or after that event, the two estranged sections of the Irish people, in recognition of the coming fact or the accomplished fact, sit down face to face to consider their action, they will find a basis for reconciliation in the demand for a wider and more honourable gift of responsibility which will place all question of British interference, whether to keep the peace or dry-nurse Ireland, outside discussion.

President-Elect Woodrow Wilson is the subject of an interesting sketch by Alfred L. P. Dennis, who bestows unstinted praise on one who

Is certain to be careful in foreign politics, to aim first towards diplomatic, equitable, and judicial settlement of disputes. Furthermore, he looks to the "establishment of a foreign policy based upon justice and good will, rather than mere commercial exploitation and the selfish interests of a narrow circle of financiers extending their enterprises to the ends of the earth." His firmness, his knowledge of history as well as of international law, will remain a buttress both to his hatred of war and to his natural, determined Americanism.

Serious politicians will find some problems of Electoral Reform discussed by Mr. J. F. Williams in his argument for "Proportional Representation," and the objections urged by Mr. Clifford D. Sharp. The average reader can study "How the Older Novelists Manage Their Love Scenes," by Dorothy Lane-Poole, and may compare with interest Canon Lilley's estimate of George Tyrrell with the appreciation appearing in the *Fortnightly*.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. MAXSE hails with great jubilation a translation of General von Bernhardt's book on the next war. He is as delighted as a German Anglophobe would be with a translation into German of Mr. Maxse's own anti-German exuberance.

The negotiations which ended in the Treaty of Lausanne are very vividly described by E. Capel Cure, who shows how the Koran prohibition against yielding Moslem land to the infidel was got round by Turkey granting the Arabs of Tripoli self-government. So, he says, was born the "autonomy cavil of disputed parentage, tended by diverse tutors, which grew up to be the founder of an edifice of dissimulation named the Treaty of Lausanne, built of cunning formulæ and quibbles and circumlocutions, and cemented with dainty euphuisms worthy of the author of 'Arcadia.'"

Mr. Maurice Low says that the United States is not going to reverse its fiscal system and destroy its industries because Mr. Wilson has been elected President. But the reductions that will be made in duties will undoubtedly stimulate certain importations. He reports a growing impression that the European Powers are bound by "manifest destiny" to hand over their West Indian possessions to the United States.

Suffrage Factories—that is the unpleasant name which Miss Hamilton bestows upon the public schools and colleges, where, she maintains, there is going on every year a wholesale manufacture of the Suffragette type of woman. The schoolmistress uses her great influence to proselytise.

Dressing himself in the disguise of a social outcast, M. O. Sale went on the tramp through industrial Lancashire and Yorkshire in order to find out what popular sentiment really was. He pronounces it certainly not Liberal: "the popular instinct of the people is joyous, and the instinct of contemporary Liberalism is gloomy." The Labour Party is held in contempt as a mere appendix to the Liberals. The new Labour is anti-Liberal, and emancipating itself "from the shadow of little Bethel and the sticky grasp of Mr. Chadband." He predicts that Liberalism proper will be joined by most of the present Labour Party, temperance men, Little Englanders, political Nonconformists, and the rest, and will go downhill, deserted by all moderate Liberals. But the new Labour Movement will naturally ally itself with the Conservatives, for mutual protection!

Navalis describes the Government as "our 'Young Turks,'" who have betrayed the Empire for the Irish vote, and are now betraying the British Navy. He laments that the pro-

mised increase in pay has not yet been given to the men in the Navy. The building programme for the Navy has not, he complains, been carried out as expeditiously as had been promised.

Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., urges that the long-promised relief of the rates should not be shelved by the Government in favour of a new land agitation.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is literally bursting with articles dealing with the Near East and the problems raised by the Balkan War. In addition to the articles reviewed in preceding pages, Mr. Charles Wood catalogues the *matériel* of "The Armies of the Balkan League," pays a general tribute to their officering, and draws the obvious conclusion:—

Whilst men who have travelled in the Balkans might have expected that the Bulgarian Army would perform wonderful feats in war, even those who have been constant visitors at Belgrade or Athens would not have been justified in prophesying that the Servians and the Greeks would play a rôle that would gain for them the respect of all Europe. The present campaign has proved that intelligent leading, efficient training, and well-organised transport will, in future wars, be possessed of more importance than the greatest bravery that man can show.

"An Onlooker" sapiently regards Turkey as "The Real Storm-centre," and asks:—

Has Great Britain staked out her claim in this country that lies on the high road to our Indian Empire? Is she agreed as to what the others are to have, what is to be left to diminished Turkey, and what she will keep herself? Has the Agadir incident happened all in vain, and are we to be face to face with a crisis in which we shall scramble into danger, but perhaps not out of it?

Mr. Archibald Hurd belabours the peace parties in his article, "The Great Delusion," and, although convinced of the ethical value of peace, has no use for such auxiliaries as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Keir Hardie, and retrenchment and reform are anathema to his soul. Mr. Hurd roundly declares that—

The world—not England only—stands in need of men of simple faith and strong hope in the future of humanity who will convince men of the barbaric character of war with all its unspeakable horrors. The economist-pacifist and the armament-reductionist have been exposed. The way is open for a real peace movement, free from shoddy economics, world-wide in its ramifications, and world-wide in its results.

But if we are concerned to secure the ideal condition, it is surely undesirable to eschew the help of those who are travelling by the same road.

Mr. Arthur F. Bell writes sympathetically of the life and work of Father Tyrrell.

Mention must be made of a little sketch, "Herodias's Daughter," by "W. L."

A most readable number.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Rassegna Contemporanea*, undoubtedly one of the most readable of Italian magazines, announces that in the New Year it will appear, like other important foreign reviews, fortnightly instead of monthly. The November issue contains a very bitter anti-Austrian article by A. Dudan, asserting that the whole military party in Austria, with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at its head, is aggressively anti-Italian, and attributing to them the many insults and disadvantages of which Italian residents in the Austrian Empire are said to be the victims. The Senator, R. Carafa d'Andria, writing immediately before the war on the possible disruption of the Turkish Empire, points to Albania and the Yemen as the provinces in the future of which Italy is most directly interested. Italy, he declares, has no territorial aspirations over Albania, but will insist on its integrity—between Vienna and Rome there is a complete understanding on that point. Further east he anticipates that Italy, "with Lybia, Erithrea and Benadir, will become an Oriental and Mussalman Power" in a degree at least comparable to England and France, and evidently regards the Yemen as offering the most favourable arena for Italian colonial expansion.

The *Nuova Antologia* publishes a number of articles dealing with the situation in the Balkans, all naturally inspired by sympathy with the Allies. Prof. Corrado Ricci describes the remarkable visit paid by Gentili Bellini to Constantinople in 1480 in order to paint the portrait of its conqueror, Mahomet II., a visit from which he returned with sketches of Oriental costumes which were unblushingly copied by the painters of his day. Two of the most noteworthy sketches are now in the British Museum. Prof. G. Del Vecchio protests against the deliberate Germanisation of the Romansch-speaking cantons in Switzerland, and the total banishment of Italian from the Communal schools. The deputy, E. Faelli, discussing the approaching elections under the new electoral law, prophesies a moderate increase in the ranks of Catholic deputies, and a decided increase in the Socialist representation if the present quarrel between the moderate and the revolutionary sections is patched up, as it probably will be. The Republicans, he thinks, will almost disappear, while the prospect of moderate Liberalism seem to him still nebulous.

In the *Riforma Sociale* M. Weigmann describes the various forms of insurance against unemployment which have been tried in Switzerland, where the initiative is taken not by the Federal Government, but by the individual cantons. The result so far is discouraging.

Among voluntary systems only that at Berne has been a moderate success, and the obligatory insurance system introduced at St. Gall in 1895 proved an utter failure, partly owing to unpractical administration, but mainly to its extreme unpopularity with the working classes.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* for November 15th contains the first part of a study, based on unpublished letters, of the strange career of the beautiful Countess Castiglione, sent to Paris by Cavour to captivate Napoleon III. and keep him faithful to the interests of Piedmont. In its political notes the *Rassegna* demands "Albania for the Albanians," and agrees with Austria in protesting against a Servian port on the Adriatic; on the other hand, the Editor declines to allow Austria any economic privileges in the Balkans that are not shared by Italy.

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## CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

THE *Strand* double number presents a formidable appearance with its record-breaking advertisement section in front of the literary matter, which, when discovered, is likely to please the innumerable readers of this the first of the popular monthlies.

THE *Quiver* has excelled itself; printing and paper of the best and many coloured plates together make a notable number. This issue contains a short article from the pen of our late editor, and is entitled "Some Christmases I Have Known."

THE *Lady's Realm* is very smart in its coloured cover and is freely illustrated.

*Munsey's Magazine* for December can be obtained at the usual price of sixpence and is sterling value. We are glad to get a glimpse of the Navy of the United States in the article giving an account of the October Naval Review. Children of all ages will enjoy reading "Long Live the King," by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

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*Round Table* mentions the report of the Royal Commission on the cost of living in New Zealand, which finds that there has been an actual increase of about 20 per cent. and that the rise in wages has not only preserved the old standard of living at the increased prices, but has added considerably to the comforts and common luxuries consumed. For the last two years the accelerated rise in the prices of food and other necessities has outstripped the rise of income and wages.

## THE OCCULT MACAZINES.

WRITING in the *Theosophist* for November on "Aspects of Christ," Mrs. Besant says:—

By studying we learn to understand, and we realise as is generally the case, that there is truth embodied in each conception, and that what we want is the power to link the truths together and see them in their full, all-round perfection, instead of in their fragmentary aspects. . . . Now, what is of importance? First, the Ideal—the ideal of a perfect humanity irradiated with Divinity, so irradiated that you cannot say which is God and which is man, the seed of Divinity having flowered into perfection, the spark of Divinity having blazed out into a dazzling fire. That matters. That is the Ideal. . . . You name that Ideal Christ. In the East they give other names. But the names do not matter. It is the thought that counts.

Marguerite Pollard writes on "The Mystical Teachings of Wordsworth and of Tennyson," and assigns pre-eminence to the latter as poet of immortality and to the former as poet of Nature. Other articles include "Some Ideals of Astrology," by Mrs. Marie Russak, and "The Bhakti Marga of Pandharpur," by V. R. Karandikar.

In the *Occult Review* for November Mr. Hereward Carrington writes on "The Uses and Abuses of Mind-Cure." While allowing that much good may be done by psychotherapy and mind-cure in many cases, he contends that much mischief is done by their indiscreet application, which, he maintains, often tends to "suppress symptoms rather than remove causes," and suggests the combination of mental methods of cure with bodily hygiene. W. J. Colville, writing on "Vril, The Energy of the Coming Race," says:—

By the agency of what Bulwer Lytton called Vril we may be able scientifically to account for every alleged miracle attributed to supernatural intervention, and that without disturbing any one's Theistic faith.

Very interesting is H. Stanley Redgrove's paper on "Superstitions Concerning Birds."

The *Theosophical Path* for November contains many beautiful photographs of the district of Palenque, Mexico, and several views of the Point Loma shore. H. T. Edge writes very scathingly on the Presidential Address of the British Association from a Theosophist's point of view. He says:—

We might characterise it as the swan-song of a dying sciolism, or a flowery epitaph in memory of departed greatness. At times, indeed, one is tempted to think the remarks are ironical, so out of place do they seem amid contemporary thought.

The Rev. S. J. Neill, writing on the question of Education and the Social Problem, in reply to the contention that education is one of the causes of social unrest, maintains that it is not the fault of education but of its limited extent. It is not less education but more he would plead for. Not one-sided education, but the harmo-

nious development of the whole man—physically, intellectually, and morally. Lydia Ross's paper on "The Adolescent Age" is full of interest, especially to all who make a study of eugenics. She says:—

We are at a point to-day where the need of an animating moral purpose in life is no mere question of creed or of theoretic altruism, but a logical necessity for further growth and welfare.

Another paper on this question is contributed by "B. A." to the *Theosophical Chronicle*, under the title of Heredity and the "Germ-Plasm." He says:—

*Thought* is the great creative power; and the lives of men need regenerating all around ere the first steps in eugenics can be successfully undertaken. Otherwise the bad conditions will quickly reproduce themselves in some other shape. For one thing, the existence of slums and those that dwell in them is a tribute to the monumental carelessness and unbrotherliness of us all; and as long as present standards and ideals exist such evils will continue, for they are an essential part of our life as it is at present.

Besides the article referred to above the *Theosophical Chronicle* contains many short interesting papers, amongst them one on "Happiness," by a Student, and "Man, Know Thyself," by R. Machell.

## THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

GIVING, as it does, an invigorating picture of life, of men, and of manners in our great Dominion, this magazine is very welcome to English readers. Amongst the papers calling for special mention are those on "The Old-time Ontario Farm," "Hope on the Highway," and "Finland and the Fins." Fiction and verse smack of life in the woods, of life in the small towns and villages of the far north, and the strength of it is amazing. The book article is devoted to Dr. Stephen B. Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town." It is illustrated by a good portrait of the author.

## THE WINDSOR.

THE *Windsor* Christmas number is adorned with fifteen coloured plates. Its chief pictorial feature is an account, plentifully and superbly illustrated, of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, written by E. R. Dibdin. Mr. H. G. Wells describes a game of much complex interest, which he has invented for playing "Little Wars." Horse fairs are described and illustrated. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell describes with profuse illustrations the work of the brotherhood of Boy Scouts. Ancient pictures are revived by Maurice Hewlett in his "History by Flashlight." The golf stories have been separately mentioned. Altogether a very excellent shillingsworth.



## THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

*Nuestro Tiempo* opens with an article on Chateaubriand and the Independence of the South American Colonies of Spain, in which the writer gives some interesting details of the diplomatic events of 1824. Great Britain opposed the suggested conference in Paris; there was an attempt to induce Russia to make trouble for Great Britain in Asia, and there was also a suggestion that the King of Spain should assent to the independence of his colonies to the extent of sending an Infante to be the South American Monarch. Chateaubriand thought that this would serve to retain the South American throne for Spain, which would be better than having Republics set up, but the French Minister in Madrid said that the King was not likely to agree. In an article on the Renaissance of Art in Spain we learn that engraving was known in Spain in the fifteenth century, but the first engraving done in Madrid was in the year 1524.

*Ciudad de Dios* publishes a translation of a lecture on "Modern Spanish Music" delivered at the Sorbonne. The lecturer pays a high tribute to Spanish music; it has none of the noise and romanticism of the productions of certain other European countries, and it does not show the subtleties of Asiatic music; its joy is gaiety itself and its melancholy lacks the bitterness apparent in some works of modern composers. It is good, healthy music. Another writer deals with the protest of the Catholic Church in connection with the proposed law against associations, in which the Prime Minister was warned that, if he carried the measure, he would have to reckon with the Holy See.

A writer in *La Lectura* tells the readers all about the 40,000th number of *The Times* and the history of that newspaper; the recital forms a story which must be of great interest to them. He concludes his article with the remark that the only fact which the great London newspaper does not disclose is the scale of remuneration to its staff; he says that he can assure them that it is a splendid one! Another contribution deals with what is termed a new kind of philology, logometry, or the measurement (of the value) of words.

The letters of a Spanish soldier in the troubled times of 1813 and 1814 are published in *España Moderna* and they give varied information concerning the army and the people. Napoleon and Wellington are mentioned many times, while Soult is represented as not being very popular with his soldiers. In an article on "Religion and Science, Faith and Reason," the writer quotes the Italian proverb, "Rome seen, faith lost," in conjunction with "No man is a hero to his valet."

## THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

ADOLPHE WILLETTE, the French artist, occupies the premier position in *Elsevier*. His quaint pictures of Parisian life will provoke smiles and, in those who study the illustrations, a trace of sadness also. Humorous hieroglyphic address cards and scenes in the career of Pierrot, including the funeral in a snowstorm, are among the collection shown in these pages. "Japanese Colour Printing" is an article that also affords opportunity for quaint illustrations, while "Dutchmen in London," dealing with the Ideal Home Exhibition, presents some familiar exhibits. The steeple of Hoogstraeten, a village just over the border (*via* Breda) in Belgium, and the village itself, are described in an interesting contribution. The steeple is about 320 feet high.

In a long article in *De Tijdspiegel* attention is drawn to our love for the ancient and for imitations of bygone things. In furniture and dress we have imitations of what prevailed in the times of Louis This and Henri That of France; in architecture we have Gothic style in modern buildings; in literature we are fond of the historical romance and the poem on a mythological subject.

*Vragen des Tijds* has an essay on the Bill for altering the conditions under which dockers work in Holland. Rotterdam is the chief port; it has 13,000 workers, whereas Amsterdam has only 4,000, and all the others have only 2,000 between them. Fifty years ago the number of ships arriving at Rotterdam was less than 2,000, but it is now more than 9,500. Legislation appears to be much needed. Drenthe, a frontier province of Holland, mainly devoted to agriculture and pasturage, is awakening to the advantage of modern conditions, as we are informed in another contribution. The young Drenthers know that the world is not limited to the confines of their province, they have realised that the laws are sometimes harsh, and they intend to have them altered and brought into agreement with modern ideas, making life more worth living. Drenthe is developing socially and economically.

There is a very interesting article in *De Gids* on a Norwegian Elementary School. According to law, there must not be more than 35 children in a class, and each one must have (about) 150 cubic feet of space; the school years are from 7 to 14. In the school described by the writer, which was to accommodate 940 pupils, there were 28 class-rooms and 18 rooms for other purposes; the size of the rooms is about 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 11 feet 6 inches high. The number of children in each class averaged 33·7. The system of technical instruction known as *slöjd* is described.

# Notable Books of the Month.

It is obviously impossible to cope with the mass of books which pour from the printing presses during the last two months of the year. Hence the distraction of the unhappy reviewer, who can give but a line or two to such thought-compelling works as the *Spiritual Interpretation of Nature* or such fun and information as Keeble Chatterton gives in his *Through Holland in the "Vivette."* A brief account, however, sometimes emphasises one point to the disadvantage of a book as a whole, and in such case many an author would agree that a line is preferable.

## A MODEST PRINCESS AND HER CHIVALROUS MENTOR.\*

It is difficult to express sufficiently, in a few words, the varying charm of this revealing and beguiling book. It purports to be extracts from the ingenuous journal of our great Queen, from 1832, when she was thirteen, to her wedding-day, in 1840, perhaps, to her individually, the most momentous years of her life. But beyond this we have Lord Esher's own contributions in the introductory chapter and the introductory notes prefacing each division of the book; the invaluable footnotes describing the persons mentioned in the text, to which Princess Christian has given generous help; and yet again his own personality lends interest to his comments upon the girlish Princess whom he so much admires and later so faithfully served. King Edward commanded him to edit, and King George has given his approval to the publication of, these unique journals.

There are two central figures: the quiet, almost solemn, and yet childish person of the heiress to the Throne, who until her eighteenth year had never talked seriously, or at any length, to any man or woman of exceptional gifts; and the brilliant man of the world, Viscount Melbourne, handsome and distinguished still, though nearing sixty. Their connection for those three years when the exigencies of the State brought them into daily contact is romantically touching. Lord Melbourne's life had had little love in it, and one can easily realise the charm to him of this simple-minded young girl of eighteen, who had never known a father's love, who was intelligent if unlearned in worldly wisdom, and who while preserving her own individuality had learned so to lean upon his wisdom that she talked over everything with him. His seat at lunch or dinner was always next to her, and he constantly rode or walked with her. The gratitude of the country is due to this man of many qualities, who, being the young Queen's First

Minister, contrived so cleverly to teach her her business without boring her; on the contrary, giving her delightful peeps into a world unknown.

The first journal was commenced August, 1832, in a small octavo volume, half bound in red morocco, which was given to her by the Duchess of Kent that she might write of her journey into Wales. It begins: "We left K. P. at 6 minutes past 7 and went through the Lower field-gate to the right. We went on and turned to the left by the new road to Regent's Park. The road and scenery is beautiful. 20 minutes to 9. We have changed horses at Barnet, a pretty little town." So with minute details the journal continues, and this attention to detail so early inculcated became doubtless a factor in the character of the Queen of great value in her future life. The entries in the first half of the first volume were open to her mother and her governess, and do not show the freedom which characterises those written after her Accession, but they transport the reader into the atmosphere of her youth, of a time when her uncle spoke of his service under Nelson and Hood, and Byron was writing from Venice. The tone is always simple and unsophisticated. Thus the entry for May 24th, 1833, is:—

To-day is my birthday. I am to-day fourteen years old. How *very old!* I awoke at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 and got up at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7. I received from Mamma a lovely hyacinth brooch and a china pen tray. From Uncle Leopold a very kind letter, also one from Aunt Louisa and sister Feodora. I gave Mamma a little ring. From Lehen I got a pretty little china figure, and a lovely little china basket. I gave her a golden chain and Mamma gave her a pair of earrings to match. From my maids, Frances and Caroline, I also got little trifles of their own work. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 we breakfasted.

In the evening the King gave a Juvenile Ball, the Princess's first partner being "George Cambridge," her cousin. The entry for the day concludes: "We came home at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 12. I was *very much amused.*" Later in the same year the Princess heard Paganini, who "played by himself some variations, most wonderfully, WONDERFULLY; he is himself *a curiosity.*" Pasta and Malibran she heard also, and saw Fanny Elslar; in fact, the Opera and the theatre

\* *The Girlhood of Queen Victoria.* Edited by Viscount Esher. (John Murray. 2 Vols. 36s. net.)

were probably her chief amusements and must have been a great resource to a girl who, if I am not mistaken, was not allowed, for long after this period, to walk downstairs without someone holding her hand. Small wonder that the Queen's first decision was that she would see Lord Melbourne "quite ALONE, as I shall always do all my Ministers." The Princess was very fond of her step-brother and sister, and her diary has many delightful little touches about them and other relations; as also about many people whose names are household words. Landseer, for instance, is "an unassuming, pleasing, and very young-looking man, with fair hair." Perhaps most readers will like best the freer diary after the Accession, when her comments upon public events and her talks with Lord Melbourne are unique. Naturally the bed-chamber incident is of interest. When the Whig Ministry went out of office and Sir Robert Peel was sent for, the young Queen was astonished to find that she would have to lose her ladies, to some of whom she was attached. She told Sir Robert Peel that she would never consent to give them up, and, she says, "I never saw a man so frightened. He went away and consulted his to-be colleagues, and, returning, said that I must not only give up those who were in Parliament, but all my ladies. This was quite wonderful! The ladies his only support!! What an admission of weakness!" The Queen stuck to her guns, and Sir Robert Peel to his, so he declined office and the Whigs returned, the people apparently approving, for the Queen remarks upon the cheers and bravos of the crowd on the Sunday after, when she was driving to church.

With two quotations I must conclude my too few remarks upon this eventful book, a book which shows the heart of the wonderful woman who will always be "The" Queen to the elder generation yet living. The question of the Queen's marriage was, of course, of absorbing interest to those about her, and the Uncle Leopold, who had always acted a father's part, proposed, as is well known, her cousin Albert of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. The Queen shyly objected, and said she could not think of marrying for three or four years, but later her diary records:—

Albert really is quite charming, and so excessively handsome, such beautiful blue eyes, an exquisite nose, and such a pretty mouth with delicate moustachios and slight but very slight whiskers; a beautiful figure, broad in the shoulders and a fine waist.

And shortly after:—

At about  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. 12 I sent for Albert; he came to the Closet where I was alone, and after a few minutes I said to him that I thought he must be aware *why* I wished them to come here—and that it would make me *too happy* if he would consent to what I wished (to marry me). We

embraced each other, and he was *so* kind, *so* affectionate. I told him I was quite unworthy of him—he said he would be very happy "das Leben mit dir zu zubringen," and was so kind, and seemed so happy, that I really felt it was the happiest, brightest moment in my life. I told him it was a great sacrifice—which he wouldn't allow.

And the last entry is:—

Dearest Albert came and fetched me downstairs, where we took leave of Mamma and drove off at near 4; I and Albert alone.

## THE COSMIC FORCE OF CHANGE.\*

THIS logical and forceful study of political evolution, by the Liberal M.P. for Tyneside, contains the closely reasoned ideas of a man whose fearless and honest opinion is worth consideration, even though we do not agree with all his deductions. In an interesting account of the origin of the book Mr. Robertson says that it would be a study of great value to establish, by comparative work in universal history, what are those constantly recurring economic factors of each period which are so uniformly followed by the development of other higher intellectual values, and concludes that obviously all critical exposition, historical or other, is an attempt to influence the psychic processes of the reader, to make him "feel" this and "think" that; and that this psychic factor is conditioned by material circumstances, by knowledge, and by ignorance. To insist on the perpetual social significance of all three is the general aim of this book. Mr. Robertson's first axiom is that politics, in its most general and fundamental character, is the strife of wills on the ground of social action, and that all energy divides ostensibly into forces of attraction and repulsion. He backs up his ideas by a series of fascinating studies upon State evolution, as exemplified in many countries, such as Rome, Greece, Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, Brazil, our own England, etc. We cannot accept all Mr. Robertson's deductions; moreover, cold logic often omits an important element which some logicians rule out of court—the Divinity that shapes our ends.

The chapter on industrial evolution shows that Mr. Robertson is a Free Trader; his conclusion is that progress, as we shall see, is only in our own day beginning to be conscious or calculated. It has truly been, so far as most of the actors are concerned, by unpath'd water to undream'd of shores. His hope is that the very recognition of the past course of the voyage will establish a new art and a new science of social navigation, and so he says that with the science of universal evolution has come the faith in un-

\* *The Evolution of States.* By the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, M.P. (Watts and Co. 5s. net.)

ending betterment. And this, when all is said, is the vital difference between ancient and modern politics : that for the ancients the fact of eternal mutation was a law of defeat and decay, while for us it is a law of renewal. If but the faith be wedded to the science, there can be no predictable limit to its fruits, however long be the harvesting.

### A TOO UNSELFISH WOMAN.\*

MRS. BARCLAY'S stories are never written simply as a pastime. They are always the setting for a jewel of some kind, and one of the facets of the jewel here before us is the truth that love, of the most perfect order, must not be provocative of selfishness in the receiver of the love. Her settings are always like some old ornament of the quaintest and most original design, and this story does not fall behind her others in this particular. We have here a young couple passionately attached to one another, the wife belonging to a county family, the husband a writer of great promise, but she, womanlike, has so merged her personality in his that the greatest of her desires is to give him everything he wants. Ronald West thinks that the plot of a new story requires that he should go to Africa in order to obtain local colouring, and so obsessed is he with this idea that he does not notice that his wife has also some great piece of news to share with him. They have always wished for a child, and now the gift is coming to them. The husband leaves in ignorance, and this gives occasion for happenings which only just escape a tragedy of the worst kind, for the traditional enemy is ready to take advantage. A curious psychic impulse is responsible for part of the misunderstanding, but the couple are guided rightly and in the end :—

"My wife," said Ronnie slowly, "when I called it 'the Upas tree indeed,' I did not mean the *one* act of going off in ignorance and leaving you alone during the whole of that time, when any man who cared at all would wish to be at hand, to bear, and share, and guard. I do not brand that as selfish; because you purposely withheld from me the truth, and bid me go. But *why* did you withhold it? Why, after the first shock, did you feel glad to face the prospect of bearing it alone; glad I should be away? Ah, here we find the very roots of the Upas tree! Was it not because during the whole of our married life I have been cheerfully, complacently selfish? I have calmly accepted as the rule of the home that I should hear of no worries that you could keep from me, tread upon no thorns which you could clear out of my path, bear no burdens which your loving hands could lift and carry out of sight. Your interests, your pleasures, your friends, your pursuits, all have been swept on one side, if they seemed in the smallest degree likely to interfere with my work, my desires, my career. You have lived for me—absol-

utely. I have lived for myself. True, we have loved each other tenderly; we have been immensely happy. But, all the while, the shadow of the Upas tree was there. My very love was selfish!"

[Strangely enough, an American novelist has just published a novel with the same title. Its theme is the abolition of capital punishment, the Upas tree being the gibbet.]

### CHINA : POLITICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

OF two very interesting books on China, one (*Sun Yat Sen*\*) is the delightful story of the friendship of the chief author for the man to whom he is so proud to render hero worship. The book is written in fascinating style, enriched with maps and photographs, and gives a clear and vivid series of reasons for the present condition of affairs in China. Mr. Cantlie tells a gruesome story by Edgar Allen Poe to illustrate the conditions into which the Manchu despotism has gradually fallen. It is the one about the sick man who is hypnotised, and during that state, and sitting erect in his chair, dies. So, he says, it is with the Manchu rulers. The last chapter concerns the future of China. Mr. Cantlie says that the Reform Party in China looks to England for help and encouragement in their task of reconstructing a mighty nation, and he points out the one cloud on the horizon, the extra territorial clause of the Treaty of Nanking. *Through Shen-Kan*† is an account of an expedition which occupied over eighteen months from start to finish, with astronomical observations taken every hundred miles, and of which the zoological and scientific reports have been revised by experts before the publication of the book. Over two thousand miles of road were traversed in the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, and Shansi, which lie south of the great wall, with Tibet for one of its borders. It is watered by the Yellow River. The first thing the expedition did was to measure a base. This was done in a plain north-west of T'ai-Yuan Fu, and took about seven weeks, during which time all the various preparations for the commissariat were completed. The appendix contains an itinerary of the journey, and, in fact, the explorers desire that the work should form a solid basis for future labourers in North China. The photographs, water-colours, and maps are beyond praise. The illustrations are varied as may well be expected, the rubbing from the tablet in Peiling being as

\* *Sun Yat Sen*. By James Cantlie and C. S. Jones. (Jarold. 6s. net.)

† *Through Shen-Kan*. By E. S. Clark and A. and C. Sowerby. (T. Fisher Unwin. 25s. net.)

\* *The Upas Tree*. By Florence Barclay. (Putnam. 3s. 6d. net.)

quaint as the little picture of the Chipmunk is charming. Major C. H. Chepmell, who has edited the book, may be congratulated upon this fine contribution to our information about China.

### SOME FAMOUS SWEDISH AUTHORESSES.\*

THIS is the first volume of a series of studies in French upon the European women writers of to-day. Madame Cruppi has undertaken a great enterprise, for she does not hide the fact that she hopes thus to achieve a synthesis of feminine activities. The author intends to pass in review the notable women of letters now living. The plan is so vast that one might fear to find in this volume some superficiality. Not so; the Swedish Press recognised at a glance that the authoress is profoundly penetrated by the spirit of the country, and it is no slight success on the part of a Frenchwoman to have so portrayed Swedish souls that they can recognise the likeness themselves. Madame Cruppi says:—

"If the Sweden of to-day attracts us, it is because this country of firm consciences, intense inner life and inexhaustible imagination offers an element of which our French souls confusedly feel a need. At another time we may drink from other streams, but to-day, tired of the hard positivism in the moral and social sphere, of an often brutal realism in the artistic world, it delights us to plunge our eyes in those limpid blue eyes which reflect the depths of the soul rather than the shape of things." This idealism of the Swedish race Madame L. Cruppi shows in the diverse personalities whose lives she relates, for she does not confine herself to a literary study, she brings her heroines forward, describes their characters, their fights against their surroundings, and moral physiognomy. Of the country itself, which she doubtless knows well, Madame Cruppi gives a picturesque description. "Selma Lagerhof lived in Vermland in the heart of Sweden. The great roadless forests, the innumerable boatless lakes, the desert plains on the soil of which sleeping pools reflect the clouds, and great flights of birds or fragments of the heaven posed upon the earth; this vast country where the human habitations form little islands in the midst of the immensity, the sovereign solitude, she has peopled them with a world of phantoms, terrible or gracious."

From their fine writings Madame L. Cruppi has made numerous and well-chosen quotations, which permit the reader who does not know these Swedish authors to appreciate their genius, thus giving a complete idea of this Swedish movement, truly rich, varied and

\* *Femmes Ecrivains D'Aujourd'hui.* By Louise Cruppi. (Artheme Fayard. 4 francs.)

powerful. It is curious to see these talented beings of the North, dreamers, fantastic, and at times gloomy, thus appreciated by the vivid, alert, and clear vision of a Frenchwoman.

### A GREAT TORY.

THIS second volume of Mr. Monypenny's great work\* is of practical, present interest. It takes in the years from 1837 to 1846, and deals, not only with the most vigorous part of his life, commencing with his first Parliamentary speech, but with a course of public affairs during those years, which has a singular bearing upon present day politics; the Poor Law, the Tariff System, and Home Rule for Ireland being the prominent topics.

As is well known, Disraeli was not always a good party follower, and the story of his dealings with Sir Robert Peel contributes a valuable chapter to our political history.

The letters give an amusing account of Disraeli's maiden speech, which was practically unheard because of the uproar in the House. "All organised by the Rads and the Repealers, they formed a compact body near the bar of the House and seemed determined to set me down." That they did not do, although hisses, groans, hoots, cat-calls, drumming with the feet, loud conversation, and imitation of animals show that the House could indulge in horse play in 1837 as well as in 1912. Disraeli continued on his feet for the exact time he had calculated his speech would take him, occasionally getting in a word apropos when there was a lull in the noise. One sentence, "In one hand the keys of St. Peter and in the other" . . . got no further because of a renewed interruption and caused much curiosity as to the finish. Called upon by the Attorney-General the next day to fit in the ending words, Disraeli said they were "the Cap of Liberty." The story of Disraeli's engagement, the one quarrel, and his marriage is keenly interesting. The reader would be wise, however, to provide himself with copies of "Coningsby" and "Sybil" in order to get the full value of the biography itself, and of the clever analysis of these two books, which abound in allusions to the politics of the day.

Two things we do learn from Disraeli's story: the power that is given by patient, unflagging, yet intense resolve, and a wonderful picture of the social condition of the England of those days.

The public and the Trustees will alike regret the loss of Mr. Monypenny before the finish of a task which had so well advanced under his care.

\* *The Life of Disraeli.* By W. F. Monypenny. (John Murray. 12s. net.)

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## INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. Richard Teece, of Sydney, general manager and actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, who is about to take an extended trip to Europe, was tendered a complimentary smoke concert by the society's Melbourne staff on 12th January, at Sargents' cafe. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Grice, chairman of the local board, and the toast of the guest of the evening was proposed by the Resident Secretary (Mr. F. T. Bridges), and enthusiastically received. An enjoyable programme of songs and recitations was rendered during the evening by members of the staff, assisted by other artists.

Chief Officer Alfred Webb, of the Sydney Metropolitan Fire Brigade, died in Sydney on 19th January, after an illness extending over some weeks.

At the opening of the headquarters office of the Commonwealth Bank at Sydney, on the 20th January, the governor of the bank (Mr. Denison Miller), in an address, said that the opening of the bank in the centres of the Commonwealth and in London for the transaction of all general banking business marked the accomplishment of the provisions of the Commonwealth Bank Act of 1911, all the requirements of which had now been given effect to. It was an important event in the history of the Commonwealth, and, in fact, of the whole banking and financial world. The bank was being started without capital, as none was required at the present time, but it was backed by the entire wealth and credit of the Commonwealth. It was intended to conduct business on sound lines, and at the same time to extend every reasonable facility to meet the growing requirements of trade and commerce, and the development of our great national resources. The success of the bank would depend to an extent on the continued prosperity of the States of the Commonwealth and support of the people, whose bank it was. No efforts would be spared to make this national institution one of great strength and assistance in maintaining the financial equilibrium. It must become an important factor in dealing with the finance of the States of the Commonwealth, and there was little doubt, he thought, that in time it would be classed as one of the great banks of the world. The first deposit was by the Commonwealth Government, and amounted to £591,864.

The Premier (Mr. Watt) was recently interviewed by some members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board with a view of securing increased borrowing powers for the board. It was pointed out that, with the growth of the suburbs, the acquisition of various properties had become necessary, and the question had arisen whether the board would be justified in asking Parliament for an enlarged borrowing authority. Originally Parliament granted £100,000 as the limit of the board's borrowing. That had been reduced by the sinking fund to about £36,000, and power to borrow an additional £50,000 was desired. The board, it was stated, was in a sound financial position, owing to careful administration, but it could not undertake heavy additional work out of revenue. Mr. Watt promised to submit the matter to the Cabinet for consideration upon a definite proposal being submitted.

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"The Vanished Humorist" is the title of a very amusing paper by W. Pett Ridge in the December *Cornhill*. It reminds us of what we have lost through the substitution of motors for horses. For the old humorous 'bus-driver is now almost entirely a memory of the past. Mr. Ridge recalls several specimens of his fun:—

"How do you like it?" inquired a conductor, in the blinding rain, of his driver.

"I wish I was in 'Eaven!"

"I wish I was in a pub," declared the conductor.

"Yes!" said the driver bitterly. "You always want the best of everything!"

It was a conductor, also harassed, who came up once to announce, "Westminster Abbey."

"Who wants Westminster Abbey?"

"I do!" answered a lady passenger, without moving.

"Well," protested the conductor, "you'll really have to come down for it. I can't very well bring it up to you!"

At Hyde Park Corner a brougham and a pair of greys were being conducted, with some difficulty, across the road.

"Hullo, gardener!" said the omnibus driver, leaning down kindly. "Coachman ill again?"

The motor-'busman is too tensely absorbed in his arduous task to have time for "chaff."

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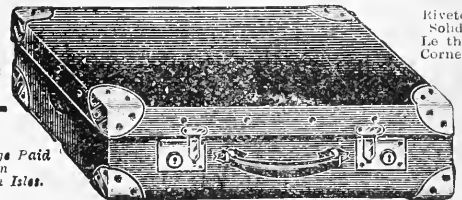
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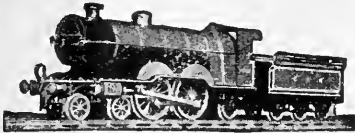
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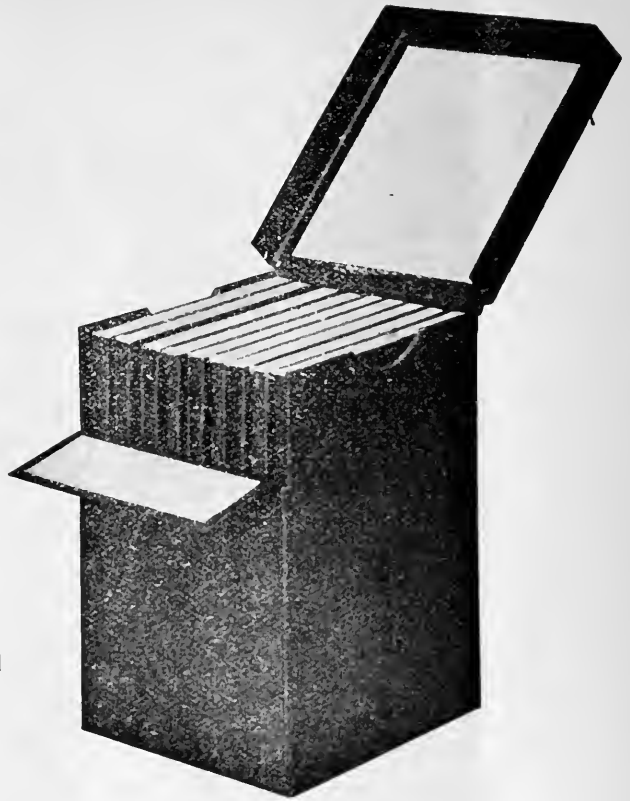
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